Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 36 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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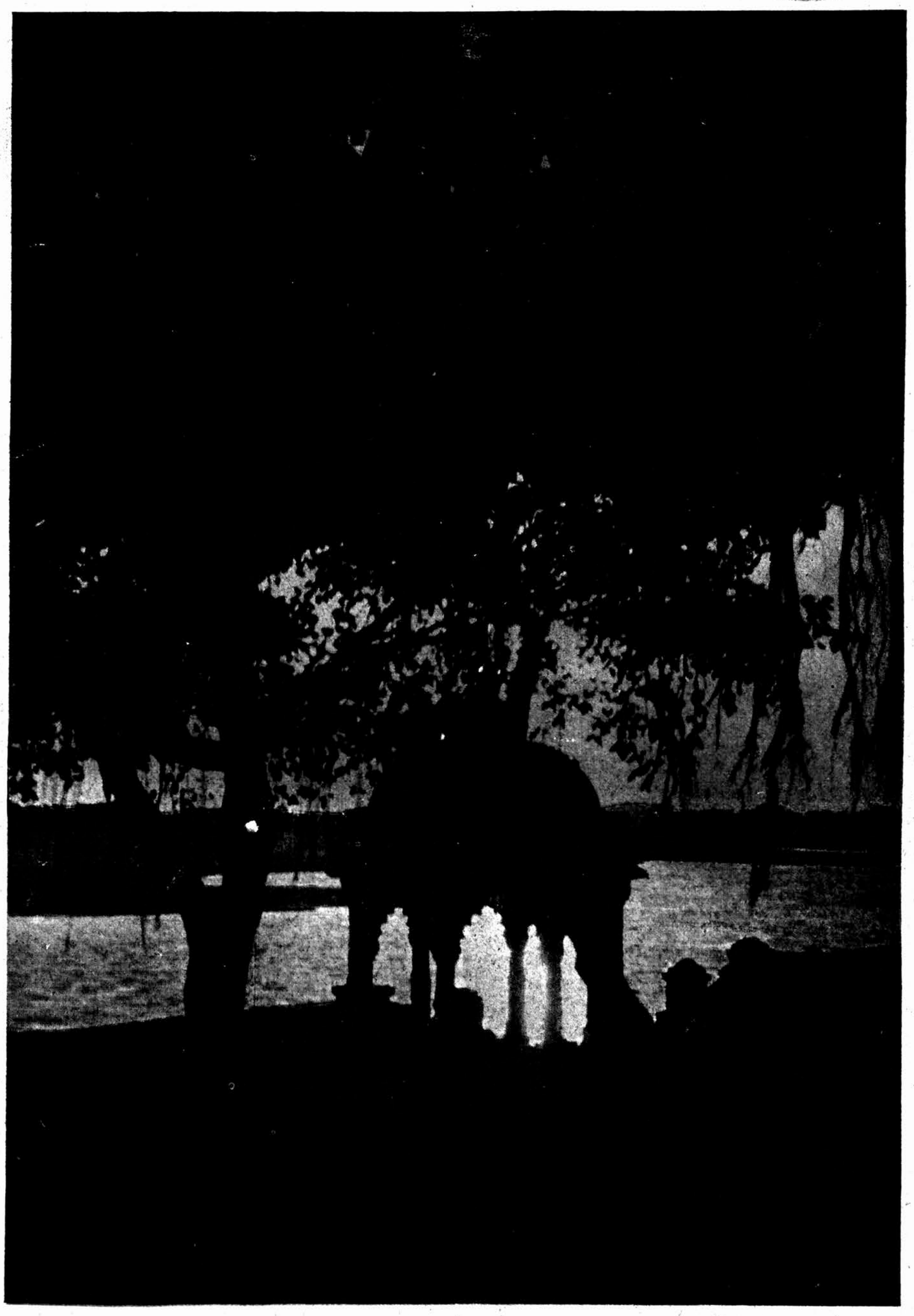
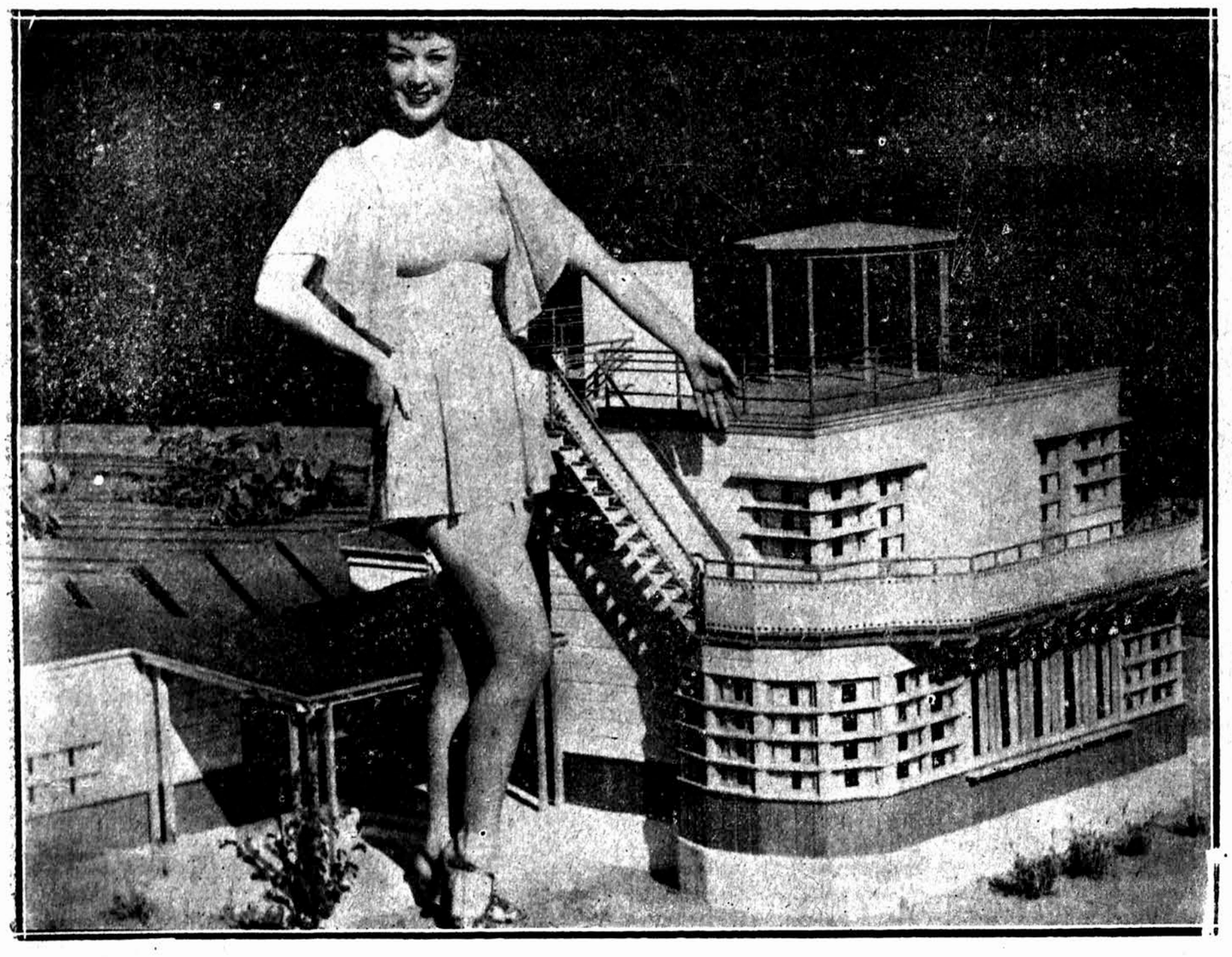


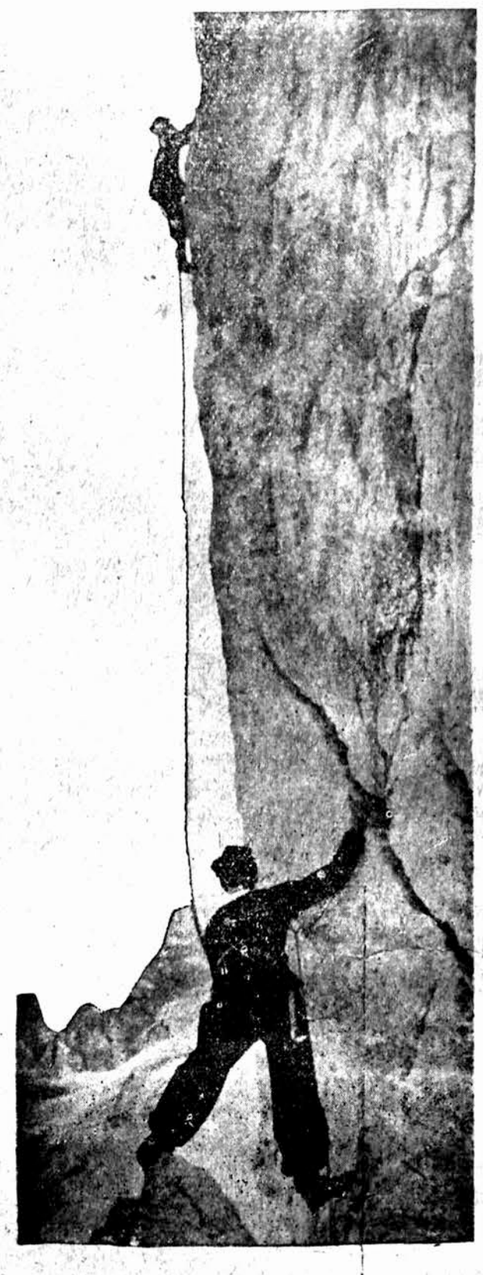
Photo: Vrijlal Jivram.

The Pensive Hour

A MODEL HOME



House of the "common man" as designed by the architects employed by U.S. Federal Housing Administration. The model is said to be perfect in every detail and to be the last word in comfort and economy.

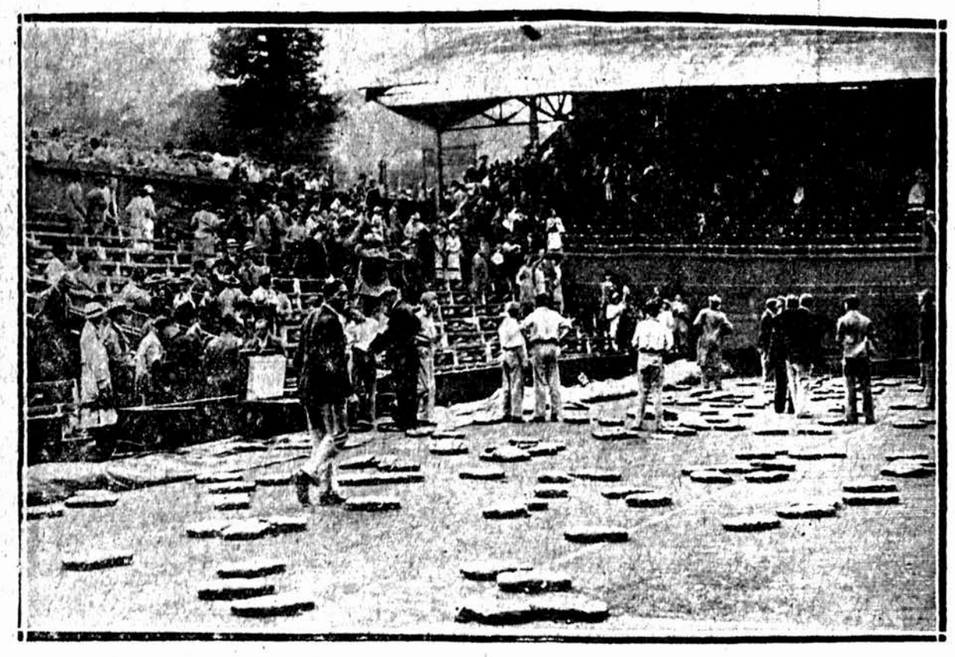


Arduous climbing in the Alps.

This is not, as it might appear, a view of the Chowpatty sands with their daily crowd of fresh-air seekers, but of the beach at Eastbourne (England) on one of the August bank holidays.

This quaint flute is still in vogue in Rumania and no folk dance can dispense with its player.

Young peasant women in Germany being taught in the village school.



Scene at Wimbledon when a shower of cushions followed the announcement that owing to delay caused by rain, the second match between Allison and Von Cramm would be postponed.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

PLAN TO PLACATE MUSSOLINI

KAMALA NEHRU BETTER

WARDHA, Sept. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi has received a telegram from Dr. Atal, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru's family doctor, stating that Mrs. Nehru has nausea. Otherwise her condition is slightly better.—A.P.

CONGRESS LABOUR CO-OPERATION

Rajen Babu's Invitation To Ruikar To Attend Madras Meetings

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

The chances of Congress Labour Co-operation are expected to be further discussed at the October meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. at Madras. It is understood that the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, has addressed a letter to Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, asking him to proceed to Madras in October at the time of the meeting of the Congress Executive in order to hold consultations on this matter.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

A GRAVE SIGN

ADDIS ABABA, Sept 7.

The Italian Minister, Count Vinci, informed the Ethiopian Foreign Minister that the Italian Government has decided to withdraw its Consulates from Ethiopia except Harrar and Adowa. This is regarded here as a grave sign. The personnel of the four consulates which are being withdrawn have come to Addis Ababa. —Reuter.

NAZI PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The German Ambassador has been instructed to protest energetically against the remarks of the New York Magistrate, Brodsky, who, yesterday, in dismissing the charges against five of those arrested in connection with the riot on the occasion of the sailing of Bremen on July 27 denounced the Hitler regime. The Ambassador is interviewing Mr. Cordell Hull forthwith.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU AND DETENUS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued a statement criticising the Governor of Bengal's address to the Legislative Council in connection with Bengal detenus and the laws applicable to them and says: "We must continue to struggle against these conditions until we are in a position to make such laws impossible in our land."—A. P.

Another Three Power Conference In Paris

ITALIAN RAJ OVER ABYSSINIA

PARIS, Sept. 7.

A plan is now being formed to hold a new tripartite conference as an alternative to the Council Committee of Five from which not much hope is entertained at Rome.

Abyssinia's Position

French observers express the opinion that a solution might be reached on the basis of an arrangement whereby Italy will occupy a position in Abyssinia similar to that of Britain in Iraq. Abyssinia would retain her League membership, while Italy carried out the police and administrative functions.

Work For Troops

One suggestion is that Sgr. Mussolini might have the satisfaction of employing the troops already despatched by a campaign in cleaning up the border provinces which refused to agree to such a settlement. —Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCES

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

It is learned from a reliable source that Sgr. Mussolini has given definite assurances that Italy will not resort to war while the Geneva conversations are continuing.—Reuter

ANOTHER STRESA CONFERENCE!

PARIS, Sept. 7.

Sgr. Mussoini may agree to a new conference with Britain and France possibly at Stresa, says "Intransigeant." Sgr. Mussolini favours Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Baldwin as British delegates and M. Laval for France.—Reuter.

PARIS PROPOSALS AS BASIS OF DISCUSSION

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

Capt. Anthony Eden M. Laval and Baron Aloisi are likely to remain for some time the Trio on whom peace or war will depend. The meeting of the Committee of five was the briefest. It merely appointed Senor Madariaga as Chairman and decided to hold the first serious meeting at 10/30 to-morrow and will probably delegate powers to Capt. Eden and M. Laval to negotiate with Baron Aloisi, though the method of procedure is not yet definite. The committee certainly will approach both the sides and there is reason to believe that Italy will be prepared to accept the Paris proposal as the basis of discussion, provided that they are advanced as a point of departure and not as the last word.—Reuter.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

The Committee of five has appealed to Italy and Abyssinia to do nothing likely to compromise the success of the efforts to settle the dispute.

After a brief meeting of the Council, M. Laval left for Paris presumably to consult M. Lebrun and other Ministers. M. Laval returns to Geneva on September 10.—Reuter.

UNANIMITY AT GENEVA

Respect Of International Law At Any Cost

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The unanimity of the delegates in Geneva and the growing solidarity of Britain and France are emphasised in the Press. Some newspapers warn Italy that she will be facing alone a united and determined League. "The Petit Parisien" declares that Italy should realise that the League is very much alive. All the Powers are truly resolved to respect International Law at whatever cost.

"The Echo de Paris" considers the position scarcely altered, but if M. Laval abandons the role of mediator and accentuates the drift towards Britain which is already very noticeable the Italian cause cannot but be harmed. —Reuter.

GENDARMERIE UNDER ANGLO-ITALIAN COMMAND

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

When the Committee of Five meets privately in the morning the negotiations will probably revolve around the Italian desire for security and guarantees and the elimination of the menace of Abyssinian armament and raids. It is believed that M. Laval intends proposing the establishment of a gendarmerie commanded by Italian and British Officers which collaboration probably will not prove unwelcome to Italians.

The British attitude will be

(Continued on page 7—Col. 1).

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Differences In Reception Committee Amicably Settled

(From Our Correspondent),

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

It is reported that the differences among the Lucknow Congressmen over the Congress Reception Committee have been amicably settled.

INTENSE UNEMPLOYMENT

Intense unemployment among the educated classes prevails in U.P. Instances of educated young men seeking service as constables are reported. The latest and more pathetic cases of some lawyers who are full-fledged LL.B.'s drifting into clerkship in courts are reported. It is stated that two LL.B.'s were recently recruited as clerks on a salary of about Rs. 14 per month.

MOLASSES AS MANURE

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is reported to have sanctioned the grant for Prof. M. R. Dhar's researches on the utilization of molasses as manure and the problem of nitrogen fixation in the soil. The grant is likely to be Rs. 19,000 for a period of three years.

JAWAHARLAL IN CAIRO

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

A cable received from Badenweiler at Anand Bhawan says that a very slight improvement has been observed in the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Pandit Nehru has arrived at Cairo and expects to reach his destination a day earlier.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF RURAL INDIA

London "Times" On Govt. Of India's Grant

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Government of India's decision to make grants to Provincial governments for rural reconstruction and the development of the co-operative movement will receive warm welcome from everyone in India and Britain who is concerned with the welfare of the Indian peasantry, declares the "Times." The task of reformers will be extremely arduous. Its scope must be comprehensive. Transport facilities must be much enlarged.

Equally important is the peasant indebtedness. The best defence against usury is a healthy well-organised co-operative movement. Reformers must educate and train the peasants to revive the old and excellent traditions of corporate action for the common good.

The selection of Lord Linlithgow as the Viceroy encourages the hope that reformers will receive every encouragement from the Government.

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

There being holidays, the local Share Bazar was open for only two days during the week and the market displayed good undertone. The market being sold out there was scarcity of offerings while investors are now more inclined to take advantage of low prices to pick up dividend giving shares. This attitude seems to be in the right direction as the recent decline was mainly due to outside influences. The fundamental factors which govern the course of share prices are fairly favourable indicating higher prices in the long run.

Unfounded Rumours

On Wednesday when the local Share Bazar re-opened, the President of the Stock Exchange warned brokers against unfounded rumours and not to indulge in reckless trading. The warning was well received by the members and some Jobbers, who are having great inuuence on price movements, refrained from short sales. The local Share Bazar is well-known for creation of gups, gossips and rumours and generally takes guidance from these rumours. This indicates that Share Brokers are too poor to guide their clients as relying on unfounded rumours often hampers bonafide investors and all economic and prospective grounds fail to have any effect. Share values generally move in accordance with the present and prospective situations but when unfounded rumours work, even intelligent operators are puzzled. The Share Bazar is more or less a puzzle and when rumours work as puzzles within puzzles. Is there no way to find out the originators of rumours and punish them in the best interest of the Bazar? There is a rule against such mischief-mongers but so far the rule remains on paper as the Board of Directors are not keen on strict observance of bye-laws.

Cement Merger

Co-ordination of our cement trade is expected to have a far-reaching effect. Under the proposed scheme a new corporation is to be formed for the purpose of consolidating existing cement companies under one control. At present the Cement Marketing Company established in 1930 controls the output of all factories on a quota basis. It is said that the British Cement trade will be represented in the new group by the Associated Portland Company which is financially interested in one of the companies involved.

The Cement industry has about nine companies and the establishment of the Cement Marketing Company has brought an end to the price-cutting vice. The total capital now invested is said to be over Rs. 4 3/4 crores and the marketing company controls over nine-tenths of the total capital. About 25,000 workers are engaged in this industry. The Cement industry enjoys no protection and stands on its merits with a progressing future.

The Steel Industry

The registration of a Steel Corporation in Calcutta with a nominal capital of Rs. 15 crores, unnerved bulls in the local Share Bazar. During the post-war boom a very company was registered with a capital of Rs. 20 crores but so far nothing is manufactured. In the same way the present corporation may be a passing phase. The protection granted to Tatas may have attracted some financies to form new companies but it will take years before we see any manufactured steel in the market and who knows by that time what will happen to protection? Protection to industry cannot be indefinite as some time economic conditions need higher prices with a spending campaign to minimise unemployment. But when new conditions develop which need sound money and cheap living, the protection may be done away with. Thus those who are attracted to form corporations will do well to look in the past history of our steel industry.

American Cotton Loan

The announcement of ten cent. loan to cotton growers in America with a bounty of 2 cents for 7/8 inch staple. This new device is not understood by cotton operators. A local branch of a New York Firm cabled:—

"Are we correct in assuming that if price declines below ten cents, farmers will prefer selling in the open market at any price above eight cents and accepting government rebate of two cents instead of utilising ten cent loan?

If this is so we would expect therefore sudden selling pressure to obtain the highest price."

The reply was affirmative supporting the above understanding.

This new device is designed to encourage greater use of American cotton in foreign countries. No other country in the world gives any rebate to cotton growers and it remains to be seen how our cotton growers fare when the new crop will begin to move.

With favourable progress of cotton crops here and in America, there was utter absence of any demand for yarn in the local market. Consuming districts are inclined to look for lower prices and in veiw of heavy movement of cotton crops in coming months, it appears that it will be impossible for the trade to absorb daily increasing hedge sales.

India's Cotton Crop

Timely rains in Gujarat have created hopes of bumper crops in this part. It is believed that Broach cotton crops so far gives hopes of a good yield. The only fear is killing frost which did extensive damage last year.

Export Of Silver

Every operator in the bullion market belives that without exports of present large stocks of silver, the market will not improve. Is it necessary to improve the market in the interest of few operators, who are minting large profits by extensive straddle operations of selling in the local market and buying in London market? Exports of silver must tell on the economic condition of the country as huge exports of gold have not improved the holding power of the country These exports of precious metals are increasing the purchasing power and the country is losing its capital in the consumption of foreign manufactured goods. If hoarding of precious metals is harmful to India, why are America, France and Great Britain buying these metals? Are these countries economically sound and if so, why do they hesitate to return to the gold standard? One man's food is another man's poison.

Wanted Sound Organization

It is understood that trading in the new London silver market on the London metal Exchange has fallen off to such an extent that the market may be brought to an end in two months' time. Dealings in silver were resumed on May 1, after a lapse of many years. Business has been very quiet for some time and as the "Big Four" in silver market have the monopoly of the market and metal Exchange operators find little scope for their activities. The "Big Four" of London control the international trade in silver while our Bullion Exchange is unable to protect the interests of its members and other outside operators. Sound organisation is the supreme need of the hour for "bonafide" business. Will the Board of the Bullion Exchange realise how "Big Four" control world silver market?

Harm Of Teji-Mandi Operations

"Teji-Mandi" operations which are in practice in cotton, gold, silver and produce markets are doing more harm to "bonafide" trade and at times it creates artificial supply and demand which reacts on prices. These options are said to safeguard losses of outside operators but if one were to look into the matter, it will be found that this selling of "call" and "put" rights generally results in huge profits to professional operators. Outsiders generally buy these options by paying premia while Bazaar operators who have mastered this particular branch of speculation are always sellers. It is for the benefit of these operators that this business is carried on a large scale. Small brokers find it paying to earn brokerage from operators with limited means who always buy option rights.

The buyers of these option ribhts will do well to study this game as it is maintained at their risk and cost. Sellers of options seldom lose money as they go on averaging as the market moves with hedge purchasers and sales as the circumstences require. About ninety per cent of the buyers of option rights generally lose. Sellers of options have enough opportunities to safeguard their inerests and this being the situation, business in teji-mandi goes on, otherwise it would have been out of the picture long ago.

LABOUR WORKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Violation Of Internment Order

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

For violating the Bombay Government order not to leave the municipal limits, two Labour Workers, Mahamod Yusuf and Ramachandra Mangalsing recently released from Sabarmati jail were arrested this morning.

The arrested workers were living in the Local Board limits.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (4801).

Benares Hindu University—Wanted—A Principal and Professor of Ayurvedic medicine qualified to teach Ayurveda up to Acharya degree. Salary Rs. 250 to 300 according to qualifications. Apply before the 15th September, 1935, stating age, qualifications, teaching and practical experience, also if applicant possesses a knowledge of Western Medical Science, to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor. (1684)

12. TO BE LET.

Tenements to Let:—Eruch Building, near Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle, having westerly facing, electric lights, tap water. Reduced rent. Apply Driver, 94, D, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, 13. (4794).

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

Kissing In The Assembly

Please don't misunderstand me. I only mean they talked about it. In fact talking is the all they always do there. That is their sole speciality. Such other things are possible only in a Ruritanian Assembly. Our Assembly members are nothing if not a staid, steady and sober lot. In spite of it, however, they can occasionally talk sense as is evident from the recent "osculatory interlude" if I may call it so. It all arose from the discussion on the Cinematograph Bill. The Bill has nothing to do with kissing, but the cinema has—and plenty of it, as every tyro knows. In fact the "osculatory interludes"—kissing scenes in plain language—cover a lot of footage in every honest-to-goodness. Hollywood picture in spite of the censor's malevolent scissors. It would not be Hollywood if it were otherwise. The mistletoe and the holly are after all first cousins!

* * * *

Psycho-Analysis

It was thus pardonable for Mr. Shri Prakash—who on his confession has seen only twelve pictures so far (Hard Luck!)—to refer to osculation by a sort of mental reflex. You know that game of the psychiatrists of course, where they size you up in a trice by a quick fire crossing of your mental concomitants. They give you a word and all you have to do is instantly to blurt out something back; and after half an hour of this "third degree" they are able to read you like a book. Simple, isn't it? Now supposing a normal cinema fan—and I must include Mr. Prakash in this category in spite of his mere dozen—were asked to repeat his reflex to the clue "cinema", it would be kissing! Occasionally they may name a Garbo or a Gable, but as those stars are after all past masters of the subject under discussion, it all amounts to the same thing.

* * * *

Thin Ice

So we may say that Mr. Shri Prakash was unconsciously trapped into giving a dissertation on the art and practice of kissing in India. It must have been an altogether unprecedented occasion indeed, for an Assembly member to air his views on osculation (Pardon me for this oft-repeated though quicker-done-than-said word!) on the floor of the House The honourable members present must have suddenly pricked their ears at this unexpected sally. In effect he condemned the art, and denied its practice in India. I am afraid Mr. Prakash was skating on dangerously thin ice here His first assertion I may grant as being purely personal, but the second was too sweeping a generalisation. How does he say kissing is an essentially Western habit? I wonder if Mr. Prakash knows the exact location of the Garden of Eden where Adam and Eve lived and learnt. And any way their descendants are living in both the hemispheres, and the East and the West do occasionally meet "pace" Rudyard Kipling.

* * * *

Honi Soit.....

Mr. Shri Prakash seemed very much concerned that osculation was beginning to appeal to Indians. Granting they were really innocent of it nothing would be more natural! Kissing after all is both proper and common, as the young lady answered when asked what kind of noun it was. It all depends upon what attitude of mind you have. "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" If you don't know what this means, letter find it in your dic. It will do you a lot of good. Infinite again are osculation's shades: from the formal peck the husband plants upon his better half's routing lips as he hurries to catch the bus, to the mortal seal of Romeo "Here, with a Kiss I die!" Though poets and moon-strucks may often rave of a divine bliss and similar jargon, a kiss essentially is nothing but an affectionate salutation, except when it may not be an infectious affectation.

* * * *

Wrong Arithmatic

But if Mr. Prakash's attitude may be merely puritan his arithmetic is positively mistaken For said he "if a census was taken it would be found that 90 p.c. of Indian husbands had never kissed their wives, and 99 p.c. of wives had never kissed their husbands". Now it takes two to make a kiss as well as a quarrel; and if 99 p.c. of the wives had not kissed their husbands ergo, it must be the same "vice versa". And yet Mr. Prakash's figure is different and the margin might lead a cynic to give you a knowing wink. We are, however, on a ground where both angels and fools often rush, and so I leave it at that—without a wink I protest: Let me nevertheless quote a couplet for Mr. Shri Prakash's benefit, and yours too, gentle readers, as the Victorian novelists used to say:

"'Tis no sin love's fruit to steal
"But the sweet theft to reveal!
This might forsooth excuse much ignorance on the topic.

* * * *

Cleaner Coolies

Simla happens to be prominently in the news those days—and 'tis not due merely to the M.L.A.'s who have congregated there. The Assembly Session is after all a seasonal affair, but the campaign the municipal authorities have started there is something very novel and almost phenomenal.

We all are acquainted with the occasional activities on behalf of "Healthier Homes" or "Brighter Babies" or "Purer Pictures" but a campaign for "Cleaner Coolies" is something extraordinary indeed. Of course we all certainly welcome it, but I am afraid that the ordeal the poor rickshaw coolies are called upon to undergo is less for their own benefit than that of their high patrons whose noses seem to have suddenly gone 'ultra'-sensitive. Positively dismayed by the unprecedented interest taken in their appearance by the authorities, the poor coolies thought this to be a preliminary move before packing them to the front! Shades of Mussolini! And don't talk again of our "masses" not knowing what is going on in the world. The chappie who has sent this news waxes eloquent over the whole business. "Wrapped in a blanket" says he, "the cooly enters at one end of the bath and emerges at the other (minus the blanket) but looking much healthier and lots cleaner". Seems to be some contraption, which might as well come handy in the streets of this burg

And so "Au Revoir!"—

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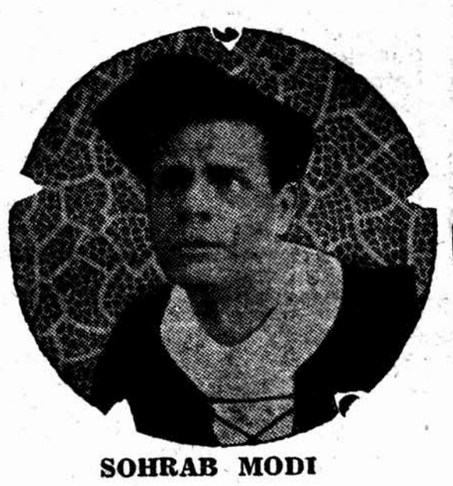

SOHRAB MODI

MISS NASEEM

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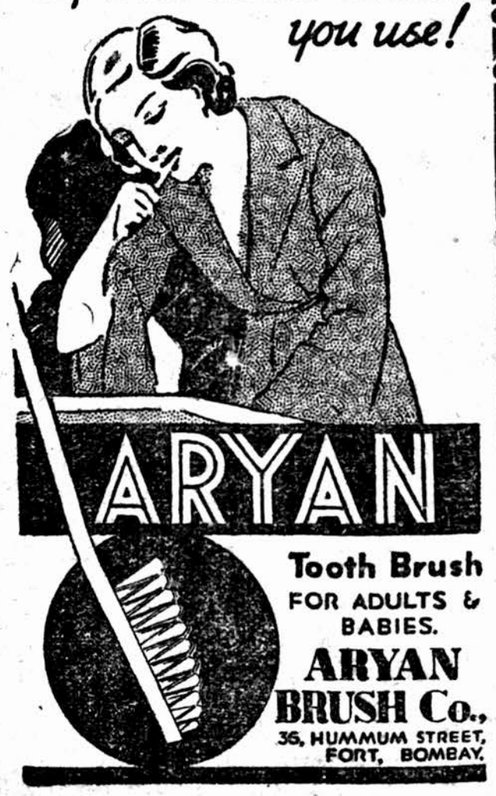
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(See Page 10)

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 10, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 9, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 2, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.
Hightide: 8-21; 19-30
Lowtide: 0-46; 14-46.

Harwood Football League: Blue Rangers vs H. M.'s Customs, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Staff and Departmental vs. Barras, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. and Texaco vs. B. E. S. T., Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

YOUTH RUN OVER.

An unidentified young man was run over by a train near Byculla Railway station, Bombay, on Friday night. The relatives of the man have not yet been traced, and the body has been removed to the morgue. An inquest will be held on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Hatipara" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary examinations in Hindi will be held to-day (Sunday) from 11 to 1-30 in the noon and 2-30 to 5 p.m. The centres are (1) Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum (near Congress House) and (2) Indian Education Society's Girls High School, opposite Railway Station Dadar B. B. and C. I.

The candidates are requested to be present at their respective centres half an hour earlier.

Under the auspices of the Quranic Association Mr. Shamshuzzaman Khan will deliver a lecture on the Holy Quran and its teaching in the Anjuman Hall, ground floor, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Central India and Rajputana States' Praja Mandal and Central India Rajputana States' Workers' League there will be a public meeting in "Memory of the Loharu dead" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Sammelan Hall, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH.

A series of special sermons at the evening services in St. Columba's Church will be delivered during September.

The Subjects and Preachers are as follows:—

Sept. 8th—"Can we live without God.?" The Rev. Principal McKenzie, D.D.

Sept. 15th—"The Problem of Forgiveness." Miss E. G. K. Hewat, B.D., Ph. D.

Sept. 22nd—"Christ in the World today". The Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown, M.A.

Sept. 29th—"The Christian in the World". The Rev. D. Brock Doyle M.A.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

In connection with (Ganapati Lecture Series) Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar will deliver 5th lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. on "Communal Award".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road
Free Public Lecture
"SUCCESSIVE LIVES ON EARTH"
Sunday, September 8th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Clive of India" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee, at 2-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 1-30 a.m. Indian Programme. Bai Tarajan of Gadag. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. East Indian Songs. 6-0 p.m. Light Music. J. D. Jaokar 7-30 p.m. European Programme. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. A Studio Service.

LOHARU DAY.

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference there will be a public meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the Loharu Day. Sjt. Mulraj Kersondas will preside.

Messrs Balvantray Mehta; Yusuf Meher Ali; Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit; Manishanker Trivedi, and others will address.

THE D. A. V. NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Committee of Management of the above School will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the school premises at Bhuleshwar.

KALYAN ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

Ganpati celebrations to-day (Sunday) at 4 to 6 p.m. Musical entertainment (Bul-Bul Tarang.) by Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Joe 9 to 10 p.m. Selected South Indian and Telugu Records, 10 to 12 p.m Pan-Supari.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

The amateur artistes of the Sabha will stage Bharatha or Paduka Pattabhishekam at 4-25 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

PAPETI CELEBRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Pateti, was celebrated by the Parsis in the city, who, in large numbers, attended the fire-temples. In the evening many of them were seen in their best dress going either to theatres, cinemas or some other place of amusement.

Body Found In A State Of Decomposition

Bombay, Saturday.

The body of a Muslim in an advanced state of decomposition was taken charge of by the Dongri police on Friday night from Hussein Building at Doctor Street, Bombay, Post-mortem examination showed no marks of external injuries, but the body was swollen The cause of death could not be ascertained owing to the decomposition. The police are making inquiries. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-morrow.

Move To Mobilise Radicals

SOCIALISTS TO ORGANISE CONFERENCE

"No Offices: No Participation In War", As Slogan

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Congress Socialists in Bombay have decided to mobilise public opinion against Congressmen accepting offices under the New Reforms. With this end in view, a Conference of Congressmen in the City will be convened on October 12, when only two subjects will be discussed, namely, the acceptance of office by Congressmen and the attitude of India if and when war breaks out.

A Committee of organisers is being formed. Many non-Socialist Congressmen have agreed to be on the Committee of organisers.

It will be remembered that some of the Socialist members on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee moved a resolution a few days ago that a Bombay Provincial Political Conference should be convened. Besides the Socialists some of the radical elements on the Committee supported the move, but the resolution was ultimately defeated.

With the problem of capturing Legislatures under the new Constitution, the question of acceptance of office by Congressmen also come to the forefront.

SOCIALIST POSITION.

The Socialists are not against entering the Legislature, but they are against acceptance of office under a constitution which the Congress had already rejected. The Socialists are out to put into effect the Congress decision to "reject" the Constitution by entering the Legislature and making the Constitution unworkable.

Side by side with the Socialists, there are other radicals inside the Congress who are against Congressmen accepting offices—men like Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who are against acceptance of office, though they are for Congressmen entering the Legislature.

The question of acceptance of office came up for discussion at the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee, but it has been postponed till the next session of the Congress. The Socialists, however, propose to raise the issue when the All-India Congress Committee meets at Madras in October. Before that the Socialists want to organise themselves and put up a tough fight in favour of non-acceptance of office.

With a view to give expression to what Bombay Congressmen think about the subject the Conference has been convened and it will be helpful also to those attending the A. I. C. C. meeting at Madras a couple of days after.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR.

The second question that will come up for discussion at the Conference will be as to what the

(Continued on page 44—Col. 3).

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Yoga In Daily Life

Effective Remedy For Morbid Nervousness Which Humanity Is Developing Due To High Speed And Pressure Of Modern Life Lies In Nerve Relaxation Through Yogic Exercises And Self-Discipline In Daily Life

The following is a full report of a public lecture on "The Place of Yoga in Daily Life" delivered by Swami Kuvalayananda of the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre, Lonavla, on the 31st ult. under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay:—

To-night I wish to discuss the question as to whether Yoga deserves to have a place in daily life. By daily life I mean the life of those who stay in cities and towns and who move under the full blaze of modern civilization.

According to the cautious calculations of modern scientists it is now more than 14,000 years since the primitive man began to use his brain with a view to bring nature under his control. His efforts in this direction and the results they bore constitute what is called civilization. One discovery followed another giving man greater and greater power to conquer his surroundings. While man's brain thus acted on his environment, environment also acted on his brain. This play of action and reaction between man's brain and his environment has continued right up-to-date. I am sure this will continue to the end of human existence on the face of the earth. The development of civilization and the development of human brain have always gone hand in hand. At no stage human brain was found wanting in capacity to help the onward march of civilization. The history of human intelligence has been a wonderful record of brilliant achievements.

Brain Stuff And Intelligence

Does the substance of human brain bear any relation to human intelligence? Yes, it does. Biologists have come to the conclusion that human intelligence is entirely dependent upon the development of his brain. Owing to the play of action and reaction between man and his surroundings referred to just now, it has been found that human brain has become richer both in quantity as well as quality. The brain substance of the most primitive man measured only 63 cubic inches, whereas that of modern man measures 98. Thus there is a quantitative increase of 35 cubic inches The intelligence of an animal depends, however, upon the development of his frontal brain and the ratio the surface of the frontal brain bears to the surface of the brain as a whole. We know dogs to be more intelligent than cats. The surface of the frontal lobe constitutes 3.4 per cent. of the brain surface in the case of cats, whereas in the case of dogs the percentage is 6.9. In the case of man this percentage is as much as 29. Within the human race itself development of the frontal lobe can be traced from the primitive to the modern man.

What has been said up to now is likely to convey the impression that everything is all right with the human brain and that there is perfect harmony between man and his surroundings. Unfortunately, however, that is not the case. The startling discoveries of this and the last centuries which have almost annihilated earthly time and space, are seriously threatening the health of our brain, or for the matter of that, of the whole nervous system. The express trains, the automobiles, the aeroplanes, the telephone, the telegraph and the wirless are putting such a tension upon our nervous mechanism that it is becoming extremely sensitive. If one wants to send a wireless message to himself across the earth, he gets back the message in 1/8th of a second, the message having travelled 24,000 miles within this incredibly short time. This single instance is sufficient to show with what speed we are living our lives to-day.

Increasing Nervousness

To get an occular demonstration of the rush of events crowding upon a modern man in his daily life, one has simply to visit the office rooms of a successful business man or a medical practitioner or a lawyer. Nervous energy has to be switched on and switched off almost every minute of the working hours. Repeated adjustmnt of one's thoughts to the new details of every fresh client or patient, the immediate demand for instantaneous solutions of problems presented for advice, the awkward consciousness of the presence of a crowd outside the office rooms pressing for interview, these and many more circumstances exercise such a tremendous pressure upon the nerves of a working man, that their stability is seriously threatened. The dreadful economic competition into which nations and individuals are compelled to enter, makes matters still worse. Nor is the research scholar intent on making new discoveries any way better than others. To be first in the field, he is often found burning the midnight oil. Even when he retires he carries his thoughts with him which keep his nerves fully tense even during his hours of rest!

This is the type of daily life a modern civilized man is leading. It has developed morbid nervousness to such an alarming extent that physicians have to hear everywhere of nervous dyspepsia, nervous constipation, nervous headache, nervous heart trouble, nervous breakdown, neurasthenia, insomnia, epilepsy, insanity and suicide. No wonder that mental hospitals and the consulting rooms of nerve specialists and neuropathists, are overcrowded all over the world. To what dangerous degree the morbid nervousness of humanity has developed under the distressing influence of modern civilization, can best be seen by studying the statistical returns of insanity and suicide.

High Percentage Of Insanity

Insanity is cut and out a mental disease directly depending upon the condition of the brain. It is convenient to consider insanity in two aspects. (1) Insanity of persons whose brain failed to attain full development. (2) Insanity of persons whose brain attained full development, but whose mind is either disordered or is undergoing degeneration. Clearly it is the second group that concerns us here the most. Now if we take the case of England and Wales and if we look to the statistical returns for the years 1920 to 1931, for which they are available we find that the second type of insanity is steadily growing. If in 1920, 32 persons were reported to be insane for every 10,000 of population, in 1931 the ratio of insane to sane was 36 in 10,000. Even if we study the first type of insanity, England and Wales show an increase also in that type.

Coming to our own nation, we find 88,000 insane in India in 1921, whereas 120,000 were insane in 1931. Taking into consideration the increase in the general population of our country, the figure of insanity in 1931 should have been about 97,000 and not 120,000. The tale of Indian insanity does not end here, however. As stated by Messrs. Porter and Sorley, two of the reporting census officers for 1931, the actual figures for insanity are likely to be larger than the reported figures.

Alarming Increase Of Suicides

The study of suicide is far more distressing than that of insanity. Man commits suicide not because he is unhappy, but because his nerves are too weak to bear the pressure of his circumstances. This is the view expressed by Dr. Devine in his article on suicide contributed to the 1935 issue of the Medical Annual. The morbid nervousness which humanity is fast developing because of the higher speed with which life is being lived, is mainly responsible for the alarming increase in the rate of suicide all over the world. Statistics of suicide are available for England, Scotland, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden, Australia and Italy for the last sixty years. We find from these figures that the rate of suicide has been steadily increasing in every one of these countries and that in most of them it has almost doubled itself during the last sixty years.

The cases of France, Germany and Switzerland are still worse. There the rate of suicide is not only increasing but it is far higher than the rate of England. If a hundred persons out of a million commit suicide in England, 133 do it in France, 166 do it in Germany and as many as 230 do it in Switzerland. Very reliable statistics, however, prove that the world record is held by Budapest, the capital of Hungary. There in the year 1930, as many as 2,000 or more attempted to commit suicide. When we remember that Budapest is not even as big as Bombay, having a population of a million only, we realise the extremely tragic conditions in which the modern civilization is landing humanity. The figures just now quoted unquestionably prove that one person in every 500 is trying to commit suicide in Budapest! U.S.A., a nation standing in the forefront of the civilized world, records 150,000 suicides every year!

Such is the tragedy of modern civilization; I do not even for a moment wish to convey that insanity and suicide were unknown in olden days. But I do wish to emphatically assert that the staggering statistical returns of insanity and suicide that we are getting ever on an increasing scale, are undoubtedly due to the increase of morbid nervousness brought about by the high speed and pressure under which modern humanity is working. Dr. Volgyesi, one of the foremost neuropathists of Europe, Dr. Jacobson, one of the foremost medical scientists of America, and many others have come to the same conclusion. Any other person who takes an impartial view of the every day life of modern man, will be convinced about the truth of my statement.

What Is The Remedy?

What then is the remedy? Shall we set back the hands of time? Shall we undo what the brilliant human genius has done during this century and a half? Shall we dig out our railroads, sink our steamers, destroy our aeroplanes, cut off our telephone and telegraph wires and close down our wireless stations? Can we do this even if we wish it? Emphatically not! Let me assure you that these things have not only come to stay, but to develop to an extent which no human mind can foresee to-day. So far as my personal faith is concerned, I am thoroughly convinced that the salvation of humanity lies in the full development of modern sciences, because then and then only we will be able to intelligenaly understand the complete harmony that inherently exists between the human soul and the cosmos!

How shall we then remedy the evil effects of modern civilisation? My clear answer to this question is by strengthening our nerves and by purifying our hearts. If we but know how to relax our nerves completely and introduce self-discipline in our daily life, all the tragic effects of modern civilization can be successfully removed. I am here to-day to tell you that Yoga teaches fine exercises for nerve relaxation and lays down an excellent code of self-discipline. Prejudices against Yoga are very much deep rooted in the minds of our deducated countrymen. Let me, however, at once tell you that Yoga is neither superstition, nor quackery nor yet a religious mumbo-jumbo. It is the most rational way of leading life, ensuring complete happiness here and hereafter.

Relaxation Through Yogic Exercises

I have already told you that our morbid nervousness leading to various nervous diseases and culminating in insanity and suicide, is due to the extreme tension our daily life puts upon our nerves. The Yogic exercises of Shavasana, Pranadharana, Siddhasana and Samasana will be found so useful in relaxing our nerves, that half an hour's practice will be quite sufficient to undo the effects of a whole day's tension. Most of you may not know how refreshing relaxation exercises are; but everyone of you surely knows that deep sleep is the best refreshing agent. Now Dr. Jacobson, whose name I have already mentioned and who is, as I told you, one of the foremost medical scientists of America, has found in his physiological laboratory that thorough relaxation relieves nerve tension much more completely than even deep sleep. For conducting his experiments on relaxation Dr. Jacobson has invented a very very sensitive instrument. With a wire of one ten thousandth of an inch in diameter, the instrument is able to detect an electric current of one millionth of a volt. As is well-known to physiologists every muscle or nerve under tension sends out an electric wave, the strength of which depends upon the degree of tension. In his experimental work Dr. Jacobson connected this sensitive instrument

(Continued on page 43).

ANOTHER THREE POWER CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1).

governed entirely by the views of the Abyssinian Government and if the Emperor agrees to the suggestion it is probable that no objections will be raised by Britain.

It is understood that Baron Aloisi is prepared to enter into discussions in the Committee.

A communique is being issued later.

POPE'S SERMON TO EX-SOLDIERS

Desire Of Great People Must Be Satisfied

ROME, Sept. 7.

Addressing 15,000 Italian, French and other ex-soldiers, the Pope said that apparently a rainbow was forming on the horizon. The desires and aspirations of great people must be satisfied, but with justice, peace and honour because against justice there is only sin which makes people miserable. We want peace because it means avoidance of all evils involved by war and peace is the preliminary to all well-being.—Reuter.

CANADA STANDS FOR PEACE

No Embroilment In Foreign Quarrels

(Special Cable).

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.

If trouble comes, it will be somebody else's fault, not ours, and I conceive it to be the solemn duty of Government by all just and honourable means to see Canada kept out of trouble," declared Premier Bennett in his broadcast speech launching the Federal Election campaign. He said that Canada was conscious of the dangerous international situation. In world politics Cana should be secure, for she has no ambitions which peace cannot gratify. Canada has bought and paid for security and peace and we mean to have them. We won't be embroiled by any foreign quarrel where the rights of Canadians are not involved."

STEAMERS TO TRANSPORT SOLDIERS

BERLIN, Sept. 7.

The former North German Lloyd steamers, "Werra" "Sierra-ventana," "Coblenz" and "Saarbruecken" totalling 40,000 tons have been sold to Italy. They are believed to be intended for transport of troops.—Reuter.

TEN-MILE RECORD BROKEN

(Special Cable).

BONNEVILLE (Utah), Sept. 7.

Captain Eyston broke world's the ten mile record with a speed of 167.09 miles per hour compared to the previous 164.08.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

Quashed Wins The Race By 1 1/2 Lengths

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The following is the result of Prince Edward Handicap run at Manchester over a distance of 2 miles. 2 furlongs and 75 yards:-

QUASHED 1
GAINSLAW 2
KNUCKLEDUSTER ... 3

Eleven ran. Won by one and a half lengths. Three lengths separated second and third.

The following were the starting prices:—

6/1 Quashed; 20/1 Gainslaw; 10/1 Knuckleduster. — Reuter's Special.

Large Holiday Crowd At Poona On Saturday

Connections Of Robert And Talk Bring Off Big Coups

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Owing to a persistent drizzle and poor visibility the racing on Saturday was robbed of much of its charm. A large holiday crowd was again foiled in its attempt to find winners. With the exception of Play On and Samra Layali the other successful competitors were at varying long odds.

Mahomed Jamoor was the only trainer to bring off a double and this painstaking Arab deserves all the successes which come his way. Two big coups were brougnt off by the connections of Talk and Robert. Mr. Sultan Chinoy's chestnut gave a doleful display in the Criterion a fortnight ago finishing last. On that running it was difficult to seriously consider his chances in the Barnett Plate (Div. 2) in which Dopatta and Follow me attracted the most money. Evidently the stable had no misgiving about the Essexford gelding's ability to win. He was confidently supported and won from start to finish. Mr. Chinoy who was dissatisfied with the handicapping of Talk in Bombay became the most garrulous person on the course when he saw the blue and white diamond jacket first past the judge.

'PATETI' WINNER FOR MR. ARDESHIR

With three pounds overweight Robert, a powerful Australian colt found little difficulty in disposing of his rivals in the Galway Plate. It is apparent that this newcomer has been wrongly classified, and the handicapper could not have been aware that the son of Burnewang has run in high class company 'down under.' Quick Image made a gallant effort but was simply not good enough. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir celebrated his 'Pateti' in right royal style with this long priced rod in pickle.

PLAY ON JUST GETS THERE

Four runners made a small array for the Trial Plate. The unfortunate defeat of Mas d'Antibes who was made favourite, must be attributed to the bad judgment of Jockey R. Wilson. There was no need for him to try to cut in between Play On and Tolerate, when he could have made his challenging effort on the outside. Play On had to put his best foot forward to hold Tolerate and won like the game horse that he is.

By winning the Burnett Plate (Div. I) Maiden Hill recorded his first success in the country. A well timed effort by Wilson enabled the Bhopal gelding to beat Blackette and Thermometer. Dr. Strabismus, the first market choice was too late on the scene to be a danger.

Cook did not keep a very straight course on Mujbil Hatim in the Wanowrie Plate in which he scrambled home in front of Burgess. Baulked in the straight Vershan went out of the reckoning.

MADHI SCORES AT LONG ODDS

A neglected quantity in the Seistan Plate (Div. II) Madhi came from the back to outpoint Hazima, when she looked like coming home on her own. Incidentally this victory gave Godfrey his first training success this season.

The favourite Kabaila went under to Ghaflah in the other division, Barkhat with a late run ousting Nassirwan from third place.

The much improved Samra Layali celebrated her promotion to Class I by annexing the Cecil Gray Plate wherein she encountered smart opposition. Whiteside completed a double on piloting this winner.

LUCKY DOUBLE WINNERS

One lucky punter found both profit and pleasure by coupling Mujbil Hatim and Madhi which returned Rs. 1,740-8-0 for a Rs. 5 investment.

The Daily Double on Ghaflah and Robert was also won by one punter who got Rs. 1,150-8-0 for Rs. 5.

The Daily Treble was not won and the sum of Rs. 900 has been carried forward to next week.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second,, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8 st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old 8st. 5lbs. Arabs 4 years old 8st. 1lb. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM, 7-12, Cook .. 1
Mr. Gem's BURGESS, 9-3, Brace 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's BLANCHE, 7-12, Britt 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING, 8-0, Davison 4

Not Run:—White Flower 9-1.

Won by head, neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 22 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 115 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MADHI, 7-9, Graham 1
Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA, 8-11, Davison 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's HAVANA, 7-12, Britt 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's LOOKMAN, 7-4 (carr. 7-7), Simmons 4

Not Run:—Grey King 7-4.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, head.

Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 316 for win, Rs. 63, Rs. 45 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GHAFLAH, 8-5, Whiteside 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA, 8-7, Britt 2
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT, 7-11, Marrable 3
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-10, Maufi Sulleman 4

Not Run:—Karim Beg 7-10.

Won by 1|2 length, 2-1|2 lengths 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 8 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 20 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK, 8-4, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN, 8-9, Daniels 2
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA, 9-1, Munro 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GLEN GOWAN, 7-2, Graham .. 4

Not Run:—Pompidhor 9-4.

Won by 1 length, neck, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 42 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's WIDDEN HILL, 8-7, Wilson 1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's BLACKETTE, 7-13, M. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER, 8-9, Cook .. 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS, 9-4, Selby 4

Not Run:—Abundance 8-9, Bedsocks 8-1.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, short-head.

Time: 1 min. 42 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 32 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ROBERT, 8-2 (carr. 8-5), Munro 1
Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE, 8-1, Brace 2
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST, 8-2, Simmons 3
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's CYMRO, 8-11, M. Hoyt 4

Not Run:—Solar Barn 8-8, Skavala 7-4.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, short-head.

Time: 2 mins. 9 3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 151 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 22 and Rs. 61 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 8,500; Second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-7, M. Hoyt 1
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's TOLERATE, 9-2, Munro 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's MASS d'ANTIBES, 9-1, Wilson 3
Mr. Eve's STAR OF ITALY, 9-7, C. Hoyt 4

Not Run:—Risque 9-0.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 15, and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500, Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

Mr. H. U. Oswal's SAMRA LAYALI, 7-9, Whiteside 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA, 7-11, Davison 2
Mr. Hussein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH, 9-4, Britt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAHOOT, 7-11, Cook 4

Not Run:—Sarsam 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 23, Rs 27 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by M. Jamoor.

Motoring To Mecca

Najaf, The Holy City Of Shiahs

The camel is being ousted from Zobaidah's road to Mecca; but at his leisurely pace it takes well-nigh a month to do the journey from Baghdad, whereas the car now takes under four days from Najaf to Medina, and well within a week for the whole distance, (observes a writer in the "Indian State Railways Magazine"). What wonder that the rapidly changing East has taken to modern methods of travel? Indeed, to those who knew the Near and Middle East before and immediately after the war there is no change in them so striking as the complete conquest by the motor-car of both the desert and the town. Almost as remarkable is the Arab's inborn aptitude for anything to do with a car. A good many times was it my lot to travel over roadless desert in Iraq, bumping over the bank of derelict canals dating from long before our era, in a Ford car that looked equally ancient. Its owner had bought it for a song from the Army Disposals Board and was very proud of it, despite its having no doors left and a mere remnant of the hood tied down with string, while a defunct inner tube served to mitigate the leakage from the radiator. We always reached our destination without mishap.

With this inborn flair for the car, it is but natural that the Arab should seek to utilise his new means of transport to travel to Mecca. Under the aegis of the progressive King Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz and Nejd, who himself is wont to travel with a caravan of cars equipped with wireless, a joint commission of Saudi Arabs and Iraqis last November successfully made the journey by motor from Medina to Najaf, a distance of some 650 miles, along the Sitt Zobaidah's ancient way. Would that the favourite wife of Harun ar-Rashid could travel along the road that she supplied with wells for the pilgrims of those days by the modern substitute for the disdainful camel! How much one loses by being born too soon! The wells sunk at the lady's behest are still used by the Shammar tribesmen who sell their young camels at Najaf to buy grain and other necessities; and the ancient mud-brick khans at Iskandariah and Musseyib, south of Baghdad, also are said to have been provided by her for the accommodation of pilgrims.

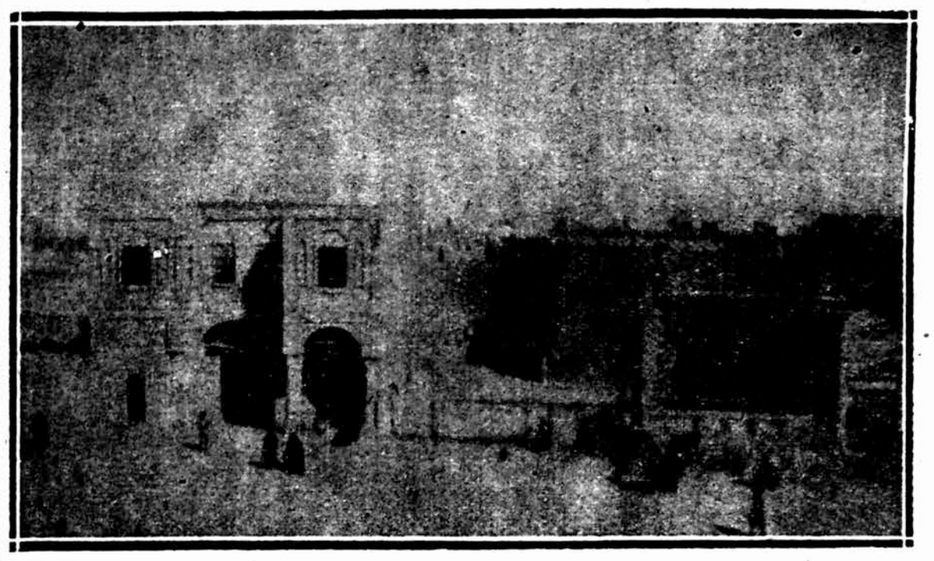
SEA AND DESERT ROUTES

Since the demolition of parts of the Hedjaz railway by Colonel Lawrence during the war and by Ibn Saud at the siege of Medina—the pious Iraqi or Persian has mostly made the pilgrimage to Mecca, obligatory at least once in a lifetime, by sea; from Basra, or across the north Syrian desert to a Syrian or Palestinian port and thence through the Suez Canal, to the Red Sea port of Jeddah. By the former route he travels some three-quarters of the distance round the great Arabian peninsula an uncomfortable journey indeed, crowded and none too sanitary, living, and sleeping, cooking his own meals upon the open deck. By the cross-desert route also, the journey is long and laborious, even since the car shortened the section from Baghdad to Damascus from at least a week to a single day and a half. The motor journey must be far from comfortable, for the pilgrims are wont to travel crowded together in open lorries. On one such lorry which we followed for some distance in the neighbourhood of Kutbah Well, a figure in pith helmet and khaki shirt and shorts, seated with dangling legs on the tailboard, was so obscured with dust as to be hardly recognisable for the Briton that he was—whether an explorer into the ways of Arab life or some unfortunate 'down to his last bean,' we never learned.

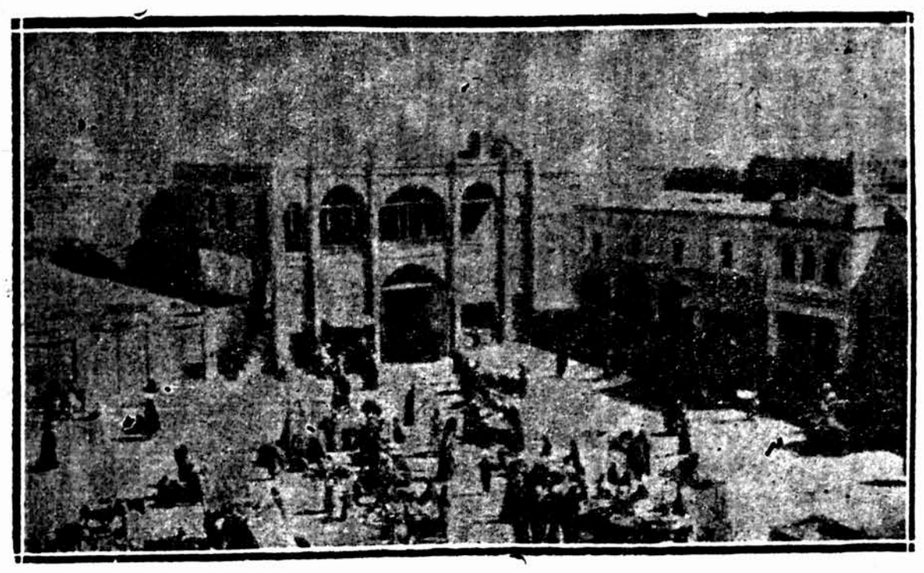
The go-ahead Iraqi motor companies of Baghdad, which have already competed with some success with the British interests on the Damascus-Baghdad route, have taken up the project of pilgrim transport by the new direct route to Mecca wih enthusiasm. Indeed, the Sitt Zobaidah's road was safely traversed by motor convoys taking pilgrims among whom Indians were included, to the recent ceremonies. Iraq, in fact, stands to benefit substantially by the diversion of pilgrim traffic from the older sea-routes to the loss of the ship-owners.

BUS TO MECCA.

A seat in a bus to Medina and back costs £5 or so. From Medina onwards, the pilgrim traffic is conveyed by Saudi cars along the good road that has been made from that city to Mecca. Hitherto, the pilgrimage has usually cost the 'hajj' round about £50 and that the number of the 'pious' will now increase is certain. Nor will they be only Iraqis—the Moslems of Persia and Syria, and possibly of India, are also likely in large numbers to choose the Najaf-Medina route.



The main gateway of Najaf from inside. Outside the wall are seen the pilgrim khans and the domes of the burial grounds, to which dead are brought from all parts of the Moslem world.



The Serai (Municipal Buildings) of Najaf
—Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine."

Since the accession of King Ibn Saud the journey to Mecca has become noticeably safer than of yore; he is a strong ruler and keeps his desert tribesmen well in hand. Though tolls will undoubtedly be levied by the two Arab governments, they will be slight in comparison with the extortionate levies exacted by Bedouin marauders in days gone by from the unfortunate pilgrims, travelling slowly in camel caravans.

It is a point of interest that this new motor route connects the holiest cities of the two great sects of Islam; Mecca, that of the orthodox Sunnis, and Najaf, of the Shiah adherence. The traditional story of the foundation of Najaf is that Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet and the first Imam of the Shiah sect, was struck down when at prayer in the mosque at Kufah on the Euphrates, and that he rode out into the desert to die alone, saying that his body was to be buried wherever it might be found. Years later, the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, when hunting some six miles from Kufah, tried to enter a thicket in pursuit of a gazelle. His horse refused to move, and the Caliph dismounting discovered the remains of Ali and his camel. Over them he caused a shrine to be built, around which Najaf grew up.

This remote city of the desert, small mud-walled, and dun-coloured save for the blazing golden domes of the mosque and its minarets, has acquired an influence far beyond its immediate surroundings, beyond even the limits of Iraq and of Persia, whence many of its inhabitants come; for to it there swarm some 120,000 pilgrims for Moharram and other holy days of Islam. It was the influence of Najaf that led to the revolt of 1920, and it will for long carry weight in the councils of the Iraqi nation.

CITY OF TOMBS

Not only is Najaf a city of the

Not only the Najaf a city of the living; it is very literally a city of the dead, and those whose business it is to minister to the dead, to make shrouds, and to serve as grave-diggers or hired mourners. Thousands of corpses, often disinterred from earlier resting-places, are brought there each year for burial near the tomb of Ali, whereby, it is believed they acquire merit and some advantage on the Judgment Day. The living city, closely circumscribed by its thick mud-brick walls outside which the only habitations are the pilgrim khans, is surrounded on its eastern and northern sides by thousands of tombs—from the humble graves of the poorer folk to splendid mausolea, domed and brilliant with tiles patterned with exquisite designs in blue, and green, and rose. Yet despite the vast number of graves, it is evident that many of the remains interred near Ali must be shifted once again; for how otherwise can accommodation still be found for newcomers to the city of the dead sufficiently near to Ali's tomb to satisfy their relatives?

Lunching on the desert some little distance from the city because of the earnest interest that the small Arab boy takes in a European meal, I once counted fourteen Ford cars in which noisily gesticulating Arabs, with their headkerchiews flying in tht breeze, were bringing their dead for burial. Across the doors of each car lay a long bundle wrapped in a gay carpet or dun-coloured reed matting stiffened with palm-sticks. And besides the wide track from Kufah worn by the wheels of cars, we watched the strongest and perhaps most remote of tramways, with large double-decker cars drawn by small Arab horses that looked curiously diminutive by contrast. At Kurah vast crowds of the pilgrims to Najaf cross the western branch of the Euphrates by a bridge of boats.

WONDERFUL GATEWAY

A rough calculation of the burial fees, which are by no means inconsiderable together with the money brought by pilgrims and the rich presents made to the shrine by wealthy devotees, leaves one amazed at the enormous treasure that must have been amassed in this small and shabby-looking city. The immense golden dome of Ali's shrine and the gold-capped minarets that flank it show that the wealth of Najaf can well be disbursed with lavish hand. On the wonderful tiled gateway that at the end of the main 'suq' bars the way into the sacred precincts to all but the faithful, broad bands of gold between the loveliest of Persian tiles bear text from the Koran; and even the heavy bronze chain across the gateway is gilded.

There is a third Najaf in addition to the cities of the living and the dead that are apparent to the eye—a Najaf underground, never visited by the European, dark and sinister. The ever-increasing population within the narrow circumference of the city wall, outside which few would dare to dwell for fear of desert marauders must needs burrow downwards for accommodation; for mud-brick is an unsuitable material for building sky scrapers. There are often three and even four stories below ground, with their own wells and intercommunications; and as you pass doors opening on to descending staircases you hear the sounds of voices coming from below, and, may be the clink of the metal, or even the whir of a sewing-machine. Many are the pallid, unwholesome-looking faces to be seen in the narrow, often foetid streets; nor are the stories of crime, of temporary marriages arranged for pilgrims, or robbery and extortion from them, to be wondered at in so overcrowded and fanatical a city.

Oppressed with a feeling of something sinister, you reach a narrow gate in the south-western wall; and there you instantly forget your strange uneasiness. Before you, the Sitt Zobaidah's road to Mecca slopes down to an oasis of palms in a dried-up salt lake, glistening white in the blazing sun. There, far away over the desert horizon, lies Mecca. And as you gaze enthralled, groups of small donkeys toil up towards the city gate bearing skins of water from the palm-girt springs to supply the city.

OUR GRIPPING NEW SERIAL STORY

The Space-Raiders

GEORGE ANALYSES EMOTIONS

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY, (Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

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Behind the strange story of "The Space-Raiders", greatest air drama of all time, there lies the drama of two people's lives—the intermingled story of a man's love of Science and a woman's science of Love. Kay Longdon, daughter of Professor Longdon the famous scientist and inventor, has fallen in love with George Anstey, her father's younger associate. George, immersed in his work, ignores her. Kay is unhappy. Then, on the evening when Merryweather, a journalist, is at the Longdon laboratories, the professor sights through his telescope two air-liners of the Lackermann Company being attacked by a colossal sky-ship of no known design. One of the liners is brought down in flames. The other liner escapes. Kay, her father, George, and the journalist dash to the Lackermann flying field to question the survivors. Next morning the full story of the mystery-raider from the void appears in the newspapers. The Government's Air Department sends one of its experts, Captain Colin Duke, to confer with the professor. Kay flirts with Captain Duke, hoping to make George jealous.

George, as he followed Professor Longdon into the adjoining room, found himself almost hating this personable Captain Duke, with whom he had been chatting in the friendliest fashion only a moment before.

Damn his impertinence, saying things like that to Kay! "You are all I thought you would be—and more." Infernal cheek! Why the man didn't know her, couldn't know her. He had shown it by his greeting "So we meet at last"! A Government expert, here on official business, and acting like a flamboyant French Count out of a historical novel!

And Kay. George felt rather peevish about Kay, too. Instead of snubbing the fellow for his cheek, she laughed and liked it.

But perhaps she didn't like it? You never could tell with women, mused George. Half the time they might only be acting, glossing their real feelings with a pleasant social veneer.

Of course, it was Kay's own affair if she chose to flirt with the fellow. No business of his. No business at all.

Kay meant no more to him than a laboratory associate, a friendly collaborator. She had more than the usual amount of intelligence, but she would never be brilliant, of course. A thoroughly nice girl, of sound stock, with a sweet disposition except when she took it into her head to tease him, the sort of girl who would inevitably attract male attention sooner or later and receive offers of marriage—but not from George Anstey.

Definitely not from George Anstey, thought George. Marriage was the last thing in his mind.

A snare, this marriage racket. A man-trap. A pit for the unwary.

Women declared "when a girl marries, she gives a man everything."

Wrong, George told himself, absolutely wrong. Instead of giving, she "received" everything.

When a man married, under modern conditions, he had to give his wife her clothes, her food, the free run of his house, money to spend, occasional expensive entertainment at cinemas and theatres; gave also his time, most of his patience, practically all of his liberty, and even gave his name.

All this giving in return for—what? The dubious pleasure of life-long marital bondage.

Others could put their necks in such a noose if they wished. He wouldn't. Though he very nearly had on one occasion.

A gentle melancholy led him into the shadowland of the Past. It had happened five years before. There was a Girl.—

Something inside George made him want to laugh outright, bitterly, cynically. There always 'is' a Girl at the centre of any kind of trouble, if you look into things. This one had caused him trouble all right.

In looks, what certain male friends of his would have described as "a pip", possibly supplementing this with the eulogy "right out of the top drawer." A thorough modern, with all a modern's superb poise, frankness and smiling witchery.

Witchery. Yes. That was the word for it. She had bewitched him all right. That low, husky voice of hers, the trick she had of breaking off into a laugh in mid-phrase, the play of her large, expressive eyes behind their long lashes——

Oh, to the devil with her! What on earth had led him to this mental folly of dragging out things long-dead, long-forgotten? She had taken his ring, said there was nobody else but him—and two days later jilted him as coolly as you please, for some pip-squeak of a radio crooner. Well, the crooner was welcome to her.

It just showed you how unreliable Women were. Out for their own ends, the lot of 'em. Leading men on for what they could get.

Of course, Kay Longdon was not so bad. Not half bad, as girls went. But—

"I take it you've spoken with Duke?" said the voice of Professor Longdon.

George, wrapped in moody thought, came out of his reverie with a start. He felt secretly rather foolish. Silly of him to be annoyed with Captain Duke, or with Kay. How they greeted each other was no concern of his. Kay knew what she was doing.

He told the professor what the visitor had said in regard to financial aid from the Government for the projected Longdon hoverer.

"That's good!" nodded Professor Longdon. But there was a look of real anxiety on his face. "I've been working on the hoverer plans all night. As originally mapped out, I feel it would be a childish toy to send up to combat this space-raider. It would be too heavy, unable to move with the requisite celerity. But there's that new alloy of ours, 'Longdinium'!"

"The metal we made with the radium?" George raised his eyebrows.

Professor Longdon crossed the room, entered his private office, and from a massive safe in the wall produced a thin paper envelope. From the envelope he took a tiny, wafer-like sheet of metal, of a curiously deep blue hue.

"Exactly," said the Professor. "The lightest metal ever invented. Three hundred times less weight than the same bulk of aluminium, yet stronger than the strongest steel. To have any success at all, the new hoverer would have to be almost entirely made of it, in order to cut down dead weight."

"But—that scrap alone cost us one hundred pounds to make!" said George. "To build an entire machine of one would cost nearly a million pounds in money, and would need practically all the existing radium supplies in the country!"

Professor Longdon rubbed his chin agitatedly. "Nobody knows

(Continued on page 38)

★

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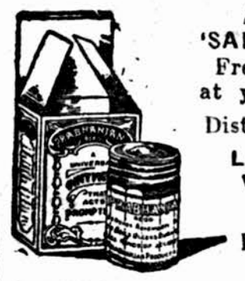

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Filming The Inhabitants Of Deep

One Needs Have Spirit Of A Pioneer To Attain Success In This Scientific Undertaking

By Jean Painleve.

M. Jean Painleve, the son of the great French scientist and statesman, has undertaken the practically super-human task of placing the scientific investigation and recording of the lives of the denizens of the deep on the same plane as that of the creatures of the land.

This extremely interesting article, gives us some idea of the difficulties and delights which accompany this hitherto much neglected branch of science.

In making a documentary scientific film of the inhabitants of the deep we come across a great many difficulties some of which need years of experimentation before they can satisfactorily be overcome. The first of these difficulties has been to find a basis on which to start working for this subject contrary to other forms of zoological investigation, has hardly been touched upon. The second of the difficulties is to obtain clear and informative photographs in conditions and surroundings as near as possible resembling those in which the fish normally live.

My work has gone on day after day for a very long time and be it said at once, it has revealed facts in contradiction to what has generally been accepted. My system is to study each creature separately, in all the different phases of its development and from as many angles as possible.

Both in sea water and in fresh water the question of light presents a delicate problem; several strong sources of light have to be distributed at a certain angle covering a specified surface. The rays naturally have to be strong enough for the image to be recorded on the film but, it must not be too strong for light rays sometimes have a very strange effect on fish and make them act in a manner contrary to normal.

ADJUSTMENT OF CAMERA SPEED.

Some species are practically always motionless except in the mating season: others are constantly indulging in sudden and ultra-rapid movements. This meant, of course, a continual readjustment of our speed of filming. At one speed we run the risk of reproducing on the screen a slow motion picture and not a normal movement; on the other hand by using a stronger current too rapid movements would result. The accurate adjustment of our camera speed has ever been one of our greatest difficulties.

For instance, some aquatic insects, startled by our light rays, hurry away, and their larva, after a violent struggle, appear to be dead. But in a few moments they are moving about as if nothing had disturbed them. Other creatures change their motions as the light changes—begin to descend where they had been rising, as the light to which they are accustomed is increased or diminished. One worm which exudes and retracts its breathing valve through a tube gave a complete demonstration as the light fell on it, very fortunately for our film—as we were never able to catch him, or one like him, again.

A YEAR'S WAIT

In this way one may have to wait a year for a certain activity, some phenomena in this aquatic world only occurring annually, at an exactly fixed moment. And it is not always convenient to search for these creatures at the place where one has seen them a year ago. And, once found, they must be kept alive; those that live in the depths die if they are brought to the surface; and surface creatures, or those which live in mid-waters die an hour or two after they have been moved from their proper sphere, whatever precautions may be taken.

Some of these weird creatures require such a special ventilation of the artificial home prepared for them that it is impossible to keep them alive. Others require a state of absolute cleanliness that is hard to provide. Further each one of them requires the food that suits it, and good conditions in which to digest it.

FILMING THE OCTOPUS

Our first attempts concerned the octopus and smaller beings like the sea-urchin, and the microscopic daphni, representatives of fresh water. We installed our apparatus in winter time, with lighting of all sorts, mercury electric lamps, and concentrated flares, and the requisite engines, a weighty mass of necessary accessories for our undertaking.

The next day our troubles began—our state of nerves is probably the explanation of the breaking of our mascots; and our objectives, these water-dwellers, had to be photographed as they appeared whatever else we might happen to be filming; naturally this was all very confusing, as was seen when we developed our films, which showed all sorts of non-related incidents.

And the many different distractions that disturb our subjects—the cutting of vraic, the paddling and swimming of summer visitors, the discovery of some new deposit of refuse which acts as a magnet—these are only a few examples of the items that cause our marine quarry to be unreliable. Any change of surroundings, such as the removal of the vraic in which they have made their home, will cause a colony to disappear for a long time.

In fresh water our chief enemy is a too frequent change of temperature. Some creatures' eggs require to be dry, some even frozen, before they can develop. A rainy summer after the eggs have been laid, and they perish; a dry summer, with rain at a suitable moment, and they prosper. Then perhaps another dry spell towards the end of the summer, and the young perish before they are old enough to propagate their species, and their area is sterile for years—until fresh germs are brought by a wind storm, and a miraculous reappearance of the lost mites occurs.

The work is full of pleasure for those who love the sea, who love it to the exclusion of all other pursuits. To paddle in it by day and night, not knowing what one may find, the magnetic attraction of the dark expanse where one may be watched by many tiny eyes, while one can discern nothing oneself—it all makes a delight that can only be equalled by that of a retriever or pointer scouring the fields in the hope of finding something.

SOME SHATTERED ILLUSIONS

There are so many things to learn, so many illusions to be shattered. How interesting to find out the uses of creatures which are popularly supposed to be of no use at all. For instance, here under a rock is a lobster which would be the prey of an octopus if he were not guarded by a strong eel. Then comes the moment when the lobster sheds its shell, and for forty-eight hours its tender body is unprotected—and now the eel will not hesitate to swallow it.

Experts try every means of testing these legendary beliefs: it is said that a hen will only hatch an uneven number of duck's eggs. To disprove this, a hen is set over an odd number. Twenty days later the ducklings are hatched—but the hen has herself laid an egg, and the number is even! What does this prove?

Another of the joys of this job is to make a meal of one's stars after they have served their purpose—crabs, prawns, shrimps, sea-urchins, all kinds of small fry, cooked always in some new way. All sorts of new varieties of bouillabaisse can be made—with or without garlic, with a red wine

(Continued on page 39)

Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

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THE RED MOSCOW

MOSCOW OF THE PRESENT & FUTURE : : Former City Of Churches & Monasteries, Debauchees & Fanatics Has Been Changed Into A City Of Clubs, Museums, Theatres, Libraries & Parks Of Culture & Rest

(By Abdul Aziz Azad, Moscow).

Reasons that caused the foundation of Moscow and its rapid development as a trade centre and the capital city of "Empire Russie" compelled the Bolshevik statesmen to correct the error made by Peter the Great, who, in 1703, transferred the capital of the Russian Empire from Moscow to the shores of the Baltic Sea, in the city of St. Petersburg, which he founded. Situated in the very centre of the empire; commanding the main trade routes of Russia, and far from the frontiers of other surrounding countries, Moscow provides, both economically and strategically, the best place suited for a capital. Lenin realized this when, in 1918, he honoured it by making it the centre of the first Proletarian country in the world.

However, as we have already pointed out, the development of Moscow was so chaotic and planless that it was rightly called the "Big Village", instead of a modern city. After the removal of the seat of the government from Leningrad to Moscow, a great discussion arose among Communist statesmen as to the future of Moscow. There were a considerable number of people who thought it worthless to develop the present Moscow into a modern city. They thought that this task was impossible, even if a tremendous amount of capital were available to invest in this gigantic work, and concluded that an absolutely new city should be built near Moscow, leaving the old Moscow "canned" as an antique museum. Another group thought that a rebuilding of Moscow on fundamentally modern lines should take place, destroying the old city of Moscow altogether.

A Complete Transformation

Owing to the fact that no real material basis was at hand, and that the State was pre-occupied with a number of vital political, social, and economic problems, no definite decision was taken as to the future of Moscow until but a few years ago, when, in 1931, a plan for the developing of Moscow into a modern city was adopted for the first time.

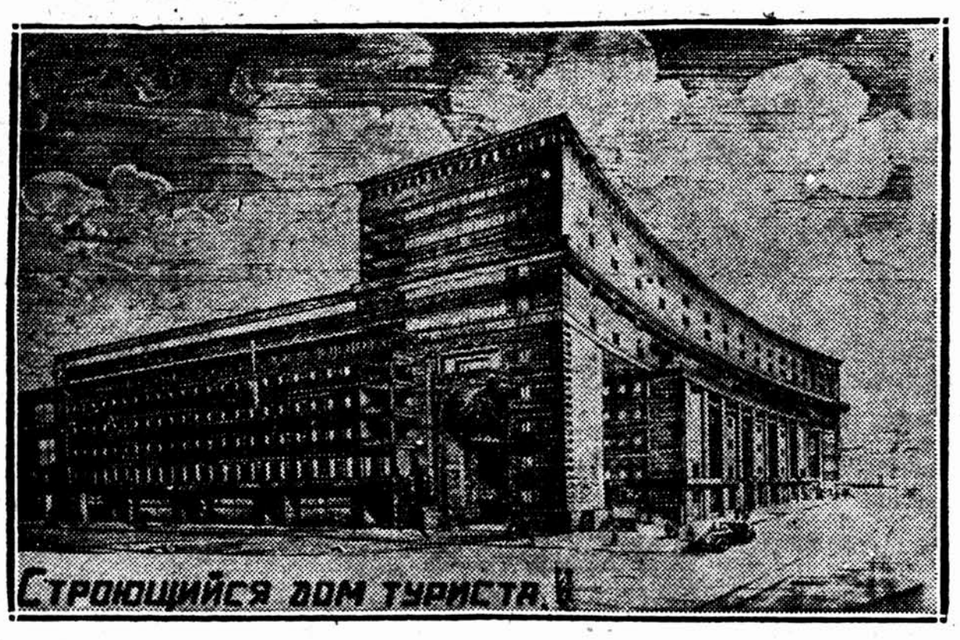
Since 1918 construction work in Moscow had been carried out on a limited scale, and without any definite and strict plan. The city, which before the Revolution could house a population of a little over one and one-half millions, was to give dwellings to a million more after it was made the capital. This, of course, could not but create a housing crisis which was keenly felt also when it came to the housing of a great number of State offices, museums, scientific and cultural institutions, etc., and, therefore, great attention was paid to the house building industry.

Moscow, since the Revolution, has grown not only as the capital city, but as an important industrial city as well. As far back as 1931, the production of industries in Moscow was three and one-half times that of 1917; in 1932, it was six-fold; while in 1934, it was eight times that of 1917. Millions of rubles were annually invested in house-building, industry and municipal improvement work etc.. in 1935 alone, the solid sum of 1,600,000,000 rubles is expected to be invested in the improvements.

Moscow of to-day in no way resembles Moscow of several years ago. Many of the roads have been straightened and widened, the majority of them paved with asphalt. The side-walks have been newly built. A great length of the embankment on the Moscow river has been walled with stone and lined with green trees. The city squares have been cleared of the numerous churches and chapels that formerly abounded, and here and there stand newly built, up-to-date apartment houses, or governmental offices, flooded with light and fresh air.

THE NEW HOTEL MUSSOVIET: which is now receiving finishing touches: It is situated in the very centre of the City, and is considered one of the largest hotels in Europe.

The growth of Moscow is keeping pace with the general growth of the Soviet Union. The former city of merchants and priests has been changed into a city of workers and revolutionists. The number of workers in Moscow totals 800,000 as against 148,000 before the Revolution. The city of churches and monasteries, and debauchees and fanatics, has been changed into a city of clubs, museums, theatres, scientific laboratories, and libraries, with a most cultured and scientific-minded population.



THE HOUSE OF TOURISTS which is being built in Moscow.

Cultural Amenities

The cultural life of Moscow today stands far higher than that of any other city in the world. Every evening, an average of 40,000 spectators visit the 40 permanent theatres of Moscow, which does not include the attendance of over 200 clubs and concert halls. The number of theatres and performances has been and is continuously increasing. During 1931, 3,891 performances were given, while in 1934, the number had increased to 6,000, with the number of spectators exceeding half a million persons. During the course of 1933, 6,638 lectures and over 10,000 Literary Evenings were given in Moscow.

Formerly, one of the most unsanitary and unhealthy cities in the world, to-day Moscow has become of the most healthy. Before the war the birth-rate of Moscow was about equal to the death-rate. To-day, the city with its population of over 3,600,000 inhabitants, increases its population at the rate of 25,000 per annum, or nearly 7 persons per thousand. In New York, this rate is 5; in London, 2; Paris 0.5 per thousand, while in Berlin during the course of the recent years mortality exceeds the birth-rate.

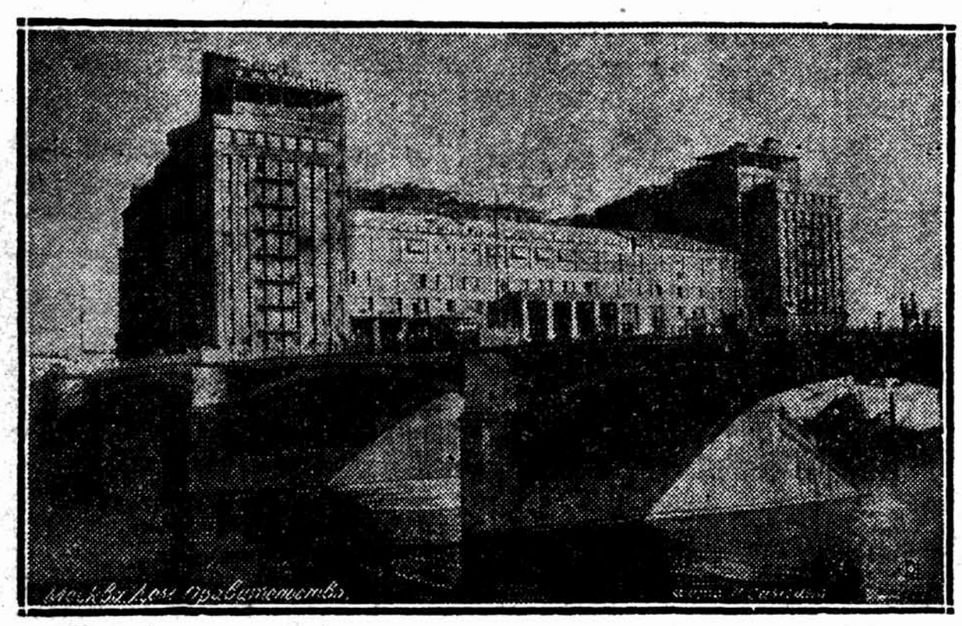
Moscow, once a city dealing mainly in raw materials, has become a city of metal, of machine building, of aviation plants, of ball-bearing and of tool building. The agricultural Moscow has been changed into the industrial Moscow. Its production of clothing and foot-wear has increased by 24 times that which it was in 1917. Moscow industries put forth a total production valued at 3,600,000,000 rubles in 1931, to-day it is twice that sum.

From a monotonous, typical Russian city, Moscow has been changed into a lively city covered with a net-work of scientific institutions, universities, colleges, and schools that train and educate tens of thousands of students. The old "speakeasies" have been wiped out in the Red City; there are, however, a number of restaurants, cafes, and clubs where one may rest and pass his time in a cultured atmosphere. A number of Parks of Culture and Rest, the new, most cultural and up-to-date institutions which exist only in the Soviet Union, entertain and afford every means of cultural pastime and rest.

Social Changes

Great are the social changes which have taken place as the result of the new regime and the new social order. The prostitutes, who once plied their trade on Moscow streets, no longer walk these streets. Beggars have decreased in number to an admirable degree, while drunkards are to be seen only in lonely and far-off corners of the city, and mostly on religious festivals only. Evils like gambling have disappeared, probably for good, from the city that was once famous for that. The Government combats all social evils and diseases by the most scientific and cultural methods, which cannot but give the desirable results.

One sees members of almost



THE "HOUSE OF GOVERNMENT": One of the largest and finest houses in Moscow.

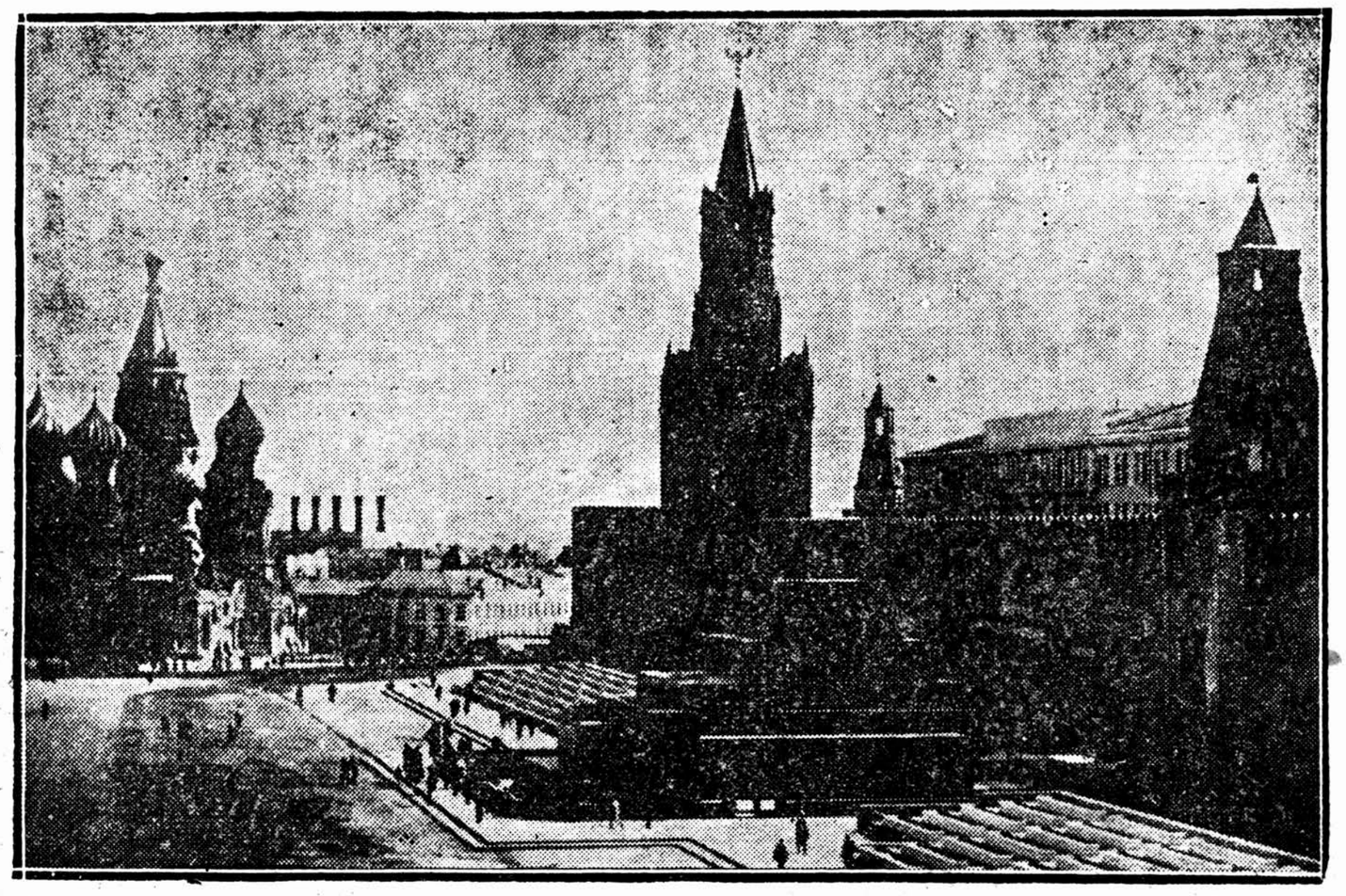
every nation of the world on the streets of Moscow. It is a modern Ghazni, with the difference that in the Ghazni of Sultan Mahmood the freemen were brought to be enslaved, while in the Ghazni of Lenin, Moscow, "slaves" come to make themselves free. People of all countries and political shades visit this city to-day to learn about the new additions to the treasury of Art, Literature, and Science. They come here to see and to study the remains and the history of the Muscovy Empire, and the centuries-old monuments. They come here to study, to buy and to sell to the Soviet Government; to conclude treaties and pacts to maintain and to safeguard peace in the various sections of the world. The Moscow of to-day has become the most important centre, towards which the attention of all the world is directed. Moscow of the present is great, but the Moscow of the future, and its future, are even greater.

Ten-Year-Plan Of Reconstruction

Notwithstanding the fact that a great amount of work has already been done to improve the outward appearance of Moscow, much is still left to be done to bring it on the level of a city deserving to be called the capital of the country that is building Socialism. To reach this end, under the direct supervision of Joseph Stalin, a tremendous plan to reconstruct the present city of Moscow has been worked out. This plan foresees the construction of Moscow during the next ten years. This plan is to be sub-divided into two plans a three-year-plan ending in 1939, and a seven-year-plan, which will complete the ten years' work of construction, ending in 1945.

The new general plan for developing Moscow rejects both the variations which have been already mentioned; it takes in the principle of a third and new variation: "To preserve the foundations of the historically formed city, but radically replanning it by decisively putting in order the system of city streets and squares.....The designing of squares, main thoroughfares, embankments, and parks should be worked out according to a single architectural plan, and the utilization in the construction of residential and public buildings of the best examples of classical and modern architecture, and all the achievements of architectural and building technique".

The present area of Moscow is 28,500 hectares, which is to be increased to 60,000 hectares. Moscow will have a housing capacity of 5 million inhabitants. For this purpose 2,500 large scale apartment-houses with a total of 15,000,000 square meters, and six hotels containing 4,000 suites, are to be built by 1945. During the ten year period, the plan also foresees the addition of 400 kilometers to the street-car lines; an increase in the number of street-cars to 2,650, of trolley-buses to 1,000, autobuses to 1,500, and taxis to 2,000. All the streets of Moscow, totalling 10,000,000 sq. meters are to be asphalted, while the width of the newly planned streets is fixed at from 30 to 40 meters. The output of the central heating plant must be increased to 675,000 kw., instead of the present 89,000, while the city's gas supply must be increased to 600 million cubic m. a year by 1945.



A general view of the Kremlin and Red Square: In the immediate foreground is Lenin's Mausoleum, while in the background stands St. Basil's Cathedral.

THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE: One of Moscow's finest buildings, erected during the course of the First Five-Year Plan.

Worthy Of Socialist State

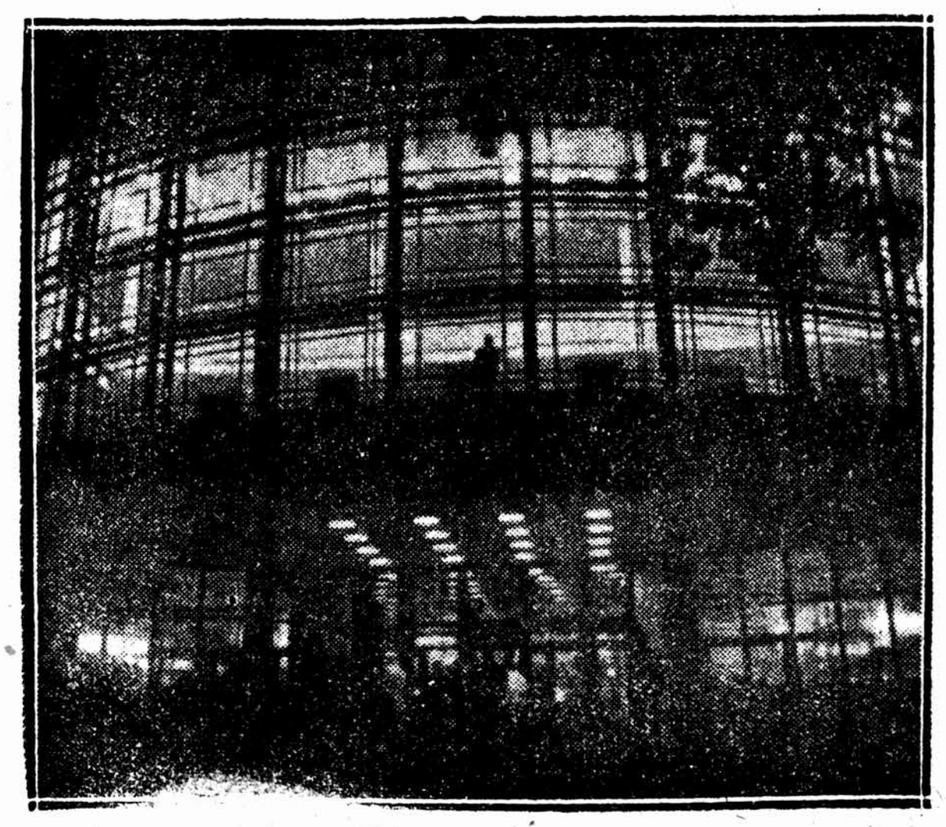
The plan also fixes the number of culture and educational institutions to be established. 530 new schools, 50 cinemas, 3 Palaces of Culture, a Children's Palace of Culture, and 7 clubs are to be built within the next ten years. Within the same period a number of construction works are to be engaged in to building laundries, bakeries, kitchen-factories, nurseries, etc.

Such is the huge and bold plan for building Moscow as a capital worthy of the Socialist State. As regards social and cultural conditions, Moscow to-day stands at a high level, and above many of the advanced cities of the world. The real work, on somewhat a large scale, for improving the city of Moscow has been going on in recent years, and a great change is already to be noticed in the outward appearance of the city. The Moscow underground railway, completed this year, is the best of all existing underground railways in all the world in beauty, richness of architecture and completeness of accommodation.

Moscow—A Sea Port

Besides the ten year plan of the development of Moscow, two other huge constructions are worth mentioning. Work is soon starting on the Palace of Soviets, in the form of a huge monument to Lenin; while the Moscow-Volga Canal, work on which is now in full swing so that it will be completed in 1937, will make Moscow a sea port. This tremendous enterprise will join the Moscow river with the Volga, and with the Don, which falls in its turn into the Sea of Azov, which is a part of the Black Sea. Thus ocean vessels from America and Europe will come to the very centre of Moscow and will dock but a short distance from the Kremlin Wall.

Upon completion of all of this work of construction, Moscow will undoubtlessly become one of the most beautiful cities of the world in architectural richness; unique in its social life, and healthy in its sanitary aspects. And it will indisputably become the most interesting of the world's cities in all respects. Then the Proletarians will really be proud of their capital, though to-day they are no less proud as they point out to the capitalistic world and say: "Can you solve the social problems as we did, and are doing, in our cities and villages?"



Facade of the new Palace of Culture, built in the Proletarian District of Moscow, on the spot until recently occupied by the medieval Simonov Monastery, now razed. Surrounded by giant factories and model apartment buildings, the Palace of Culture glows like a beacon in this once squalid suburb.

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About Studios And Stars

Srimati Devika Rani and N. Hussein in "Jawani-ki-Hawa", which will be released soon.

KANTHA-HAR

The shooting of the detective thriller "Kantha-Har," which is announced to be released at Rupabani before Christmas, is progressing at regular speed. Master Satu, a clever child-actor, is playing the role of "Shamyal" in this picture. Nirmalendu Lahiri the veteran actor, is giving his best in the role of 'Modhu' while Miss Mahanbala as 'Saroj' is interpreting the most complex role of the whole drama, Y. B. Washekar is in charge of camera.

"Wamaq-Ezra" is based on WAMAQ EZRA the well-known epic of Persia—an absorbing melo-drama, Miss Indira Devi one of the loveliest stars of the Indian Screen-land, heads the cast.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

Bhavnani productions' maiden picture "Bridegrooms Wanted" has passed the censorial test and is awaiting release sometime in the Dassera and Divali holidays at all the key stations in the different circuits. This picture which is quite a novel type of Musical comedy is clean entertainment for the classes as well as the masses, because it has all the touches which attracts every type of cine-goers, such as elegant humour, sprightly dialogue, melodious music in different popular tunes, and a very light yet entertaining story, which centres round Nargis, who gives the best performance of her film career.

Their first cartoon picture, the "Merry Monkey" or the "Lafanga-Langoor" depicting the pranks of a mischievous monkey on picnic is also ready and that too is expected to excel Indian cartoons produced till now.

Mr. Bhavnani is already well ahead with his second picture. the "Dare-Devil" or "Jang-Bahadur", which as its title indicates will be a thriller, with a ship-wreck motor chases, and daring fights on the roof of a running train etc. to keep the audience spell bound. It has also lot of the comic element interspread with romance. Mr. Nayampally plays the daring youth's role, and is supported by Mr. Fatty Prasad and Mr. Parsher; while in the female lead is starred Nargis with Shivrani supporting her.

Mr. Bhavnani has again been fortunate in getting a very high class society lady to work in his pictures. She is Srimati Prabha, a highly educated and cultured artiste from North India. She is a melodious singer, and will be featured in forthcoming Bhavnani Productions.

Kumari Kanta in "Storm of Death" to be shown shortly.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

PRABHAT CINETONE

The shooting of "Mahatma" is having final stages. After completing the exteriors, many of the interior scenes have been successfully taken. Though facing the camera for the first time Mr. Balgandharva is full of vigour and confidence. From the work completed upto now, it can undoubtedly be predicted that he will fulfill the high hopes and expectations of All-India-Cine-Public. Ratnaprabha the leading lady of the play is coming upto the expectations of the directors.

There is "Chandramohan" who needs no introduction. Mr. K. Narayan Kale, B.A., L.L.B, who belongs to the modern school of Maharashtrian authros and actors and who is the author of "Mahatma" is making his appearance in a "Prabhat Chitra" of the first time.

"Mahatma" is a story depicting the life-history of the saint-poet Eknath.

* * * *

ALL-INDIA MOVIETONE

"Mout-Ka-Toofan" or "Storm of Death" an all-India Movietone production, is expected to tear like a hurricane express into the Indian cinema world. It is engrossing entertainment by a European director who learned his art in Hollywood and offers his first Indian specimen of it to the public.

With an all star cast led by Miss Kanta, D. Goswami, Miss Gulzare, Butt. supported by Zebunnissa. Sultana and other, "Mout-ka-Toofan" needs little recommendation to the discriminating film-goers.

* * * *

PAVITRA-LEELAVATI

(BHARAT LAXMI)

This extraordinary social picture "Pavitra-Leelavati" or "Pathi Bhakati" which is now showing at Majestic features the three reputed stars Miss Kajjan of "Leila Manju" and 'Shirin-Farhad' fame Miss Patience Cooper and Miss Rosy supported by the versatile comedian Master Mohan (the favourite of the Indian stage and screen), Surajram and Narvadashanker. This is an extraordinary social picture depicting the tale of a wealthy youth who got into the trap of an human-wolf who thrushed him into the depths of vice. But his devoted wife without caring for wealth or pleasures stuck to her husband, though the youth's father bequeathed all the property to her. But she preferred her husband's feet to the valuable property or wealth.

Kumari Patience Cooper in "Pavitra Lilavati".

She tried her level best to remove him from the viceous atmosphere. At last she went in the guise of a charming shepherdess and enticed him (her husband). Then she agreed to marry him in case he swore to take back his wife and he agreed. She disclosed her identity and he reputed for his follies. The noteworthy features are exceptional music coupled with delightful songs, thrilling stunts, mysteries, amazing action and brilliant dances of oriental type.

In spite of heavy rains, there has been heavy crowds at the cinema Majestic. People are thronging irrespective of caste or creed. This is an exceptional social picture which should be seen by every community.

* * * *

DEVDAS (OF NEW THEATRES)

Devdas, the great social pucture of New Theatres (Calcutta) will run from tomorrow at Krishna Talkies.

* * * *

KOLHAPUR CINETONE

Their latest picture "Orphans of Society" is having finishing touches under the direction of Master Vinayak. Major Dada Saheb Nimbalkar has left no stone unturned to see that this social picture draws the classes as well as the masses.

* * * *

RADHA FILM COMPANY

(CALCUTTA)

"Krishna-Sudama" Nearly half of this picture has been shot.

The prison in Kati-e-am". to be released soon.

Around Theatre & Film Land

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY OF INDIA

India Needs Technical Education, Equipment And *Artistic Competence*

Mr. G. D. Lal's paper, reproduced below, was read before the Convention of the Society of the Motion Picture Engineers, Hollywood. It contains many useful suggestions and information likely to interest our cine-readers and cine-fans.

"India has made a slow but steady progress in spite of the odds against her. She has been struggling along, groping in the dark, accomplishing whatever has been accomplished by trial and error," said Mr. G. D. Lal in the course of a paper on "the motion picture industry in India," which he read before the Convention of the "Society Motion Picture Engineers" held in Hollywood on the 24th May 1935. The paper was very well received in America.

Mr. Lal left Delhi for America about two years back for studying the production technique, specially concentrating on the Direction of Pictures. He made a tour of motion picture centres in the United States of America, winding up in Hollywood, where he stated to study production methods. After finishing his studies in America Mr. Lal left for Europe, where he visited studios in England and Germany. He also visited the various factories of the manufacturers of motion picture technique on the Continent.

"Nearly five years ago," said Mr. G. D. Lal, "the first 'all talking and singing picture' was produced and exhibited in India. As sound was then a novelty, it took the country by storm. Business conditions generally were far from satisfactory, and so, finding money in the talking pictures everybody rushed into the business. Within a year about 20 producers had entered the field; and by the end of the second year the number of producers had increased to about 34.

NO TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

"Unfortunately the technical education system in India is sadly lacking. Contact with the rapidly progressing countries of the West, specially America, has been, and even to-day is, very poor India has not been in close touch with Western scientific developments. Thus when the motion picture 'gold rush' started a number of adventurous silent producers, theatrical people, and others began hastily to look for recording outfits. Due to insufficient technical information being available and having limited finances at their disposal nearly all adventurers fell an easy prey to the 'boot-leg' equipment manufacturers.

"To-date there are approximately ninety producers in India operating completely under Indian capital and management. There are about thirty sound studios, which, besides producing their own independent pictures rent their studios and equipments on a footage basis to other producing companies. The chief centres of activity are Bombay and Calcutta.

"Being unacquainted with the technic of sound Indian writers were incapable of planning or writing their stories successfully. Directors, actors and other technical hands were and still are recruited from the silent producers and the theatrical stage. The effect has been that the pictures thus produced have been jumpy, lacking in continuity and are too theatrical.

"Sound engineers have come mostly from the ranks of radio enthusiasts or college graduates whose training has been largely of an academic nature. As a result of their unfamiliarity with equipment and inexperience the sound quality has been consistently very poor. Although some of the studios do boast of possessing an up-to-date laboratory they have not been able to maintain a strict check on photographic density. This of course is due to the lack of information not only as to how to operate the equipment properly but as to the entire processing technic. Even though some studios have managed to improve the sound quality in the film, it has been ruined by the projectionists in the theatres, who are none other than the good old silent 'grinders.' Most of them do not know the fundamentals of electricity, not to speak of the principles of sound recording and reproduction.

"According to one estimate there are about 600 sound theatres in India, according to another a little over 700. A majority of these are the old silent houses of theatrical halls and have not been suitably treated for sound. About a score or two have now been properly treated acoustically. Most of them contain five to seven hundred seats and nearly all are equipped with American reproducers. Very recently Phillisoner reproducers have become popular in the Indian market.

"The chief reason for the small number of wired houses in India is the lack of electric power circuits, lack of system in organisations and the cost of equipment."

Continuing Mr. Lal says "most of the Indian productions are based upon religious, mythological and historical subjects. Two of the most progressive producers have very recently begun to produce social plays. To produce religious and mythological pictures effectively much trick work, playbacks, rear projections and other devices are required, which have not yet been attempted. The trick work that has been attempted so far has been, from the American point of view, very primitive and ineffective. Only recently a few rear projection outfits have been bought by some producers. but no pictures are reported to have been released in which 'process shots' have been employed. A few attempts have also been made on animated cartoons, which have been reported to be jumpy and lacking in humour.

LANGUAGES NO HANDICAP.

"Despite the fact that the languages and dialects of India are very numerous, the pictures made in Hindustani have commanded a very large market. Thus the belief that the number of languages and dialects in India militates against the possibilities of the motion picture field is incorrect. In proof thereof it might be interesting to note that pictures produced at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 have yielded as much as Rs. 75,000 and more. The possible receipts can be envisioned if it is borne in mind that there are only 700 theatres in India and the educated and the high-society people have not patronised the Indian pictures very much because they fall far short of their expectations."

Mr. Lal informed the audience that the so-called "untouchables" attend the same theatres, travel the same trains, street-cars etc., as the "touchables" no segregated corners are allotted to them and they pay the same admission fees.

There is no flat-rate admission system in India—at least it has not yet been introduced. The classification is not based upon any caste system but upon the social status of the individual.

To improve and build up the Indian motion picture industry Mr. G. D. Lal suggested four courses: (1) to send bona-fide students abroad to study the various phases of the industry in other countries, (2) to import foreign technicians to assist in practical training and in organising the industry; (3) to purchase standard equipment and seek the information and training through them and (4) to organise financially strong and central organising body to control the industry.

Shrimati "Sundri" in "Rajmukut" to be released in Bombay.

Mr. Lal next explains the difficulties which young students from India experience in foreign countries. He says "quite a number of our young men came to America and other countries, and invariably began their studies by joining a technical school. Unfortunately there is no school that can possibly provide broad and useful practical training in the many phases of this huge industry; and because the boys did not realise the complications and breadth of the art, they believed they could become experts by taking diplomas of the schools that exist. Most of the boys that came out have gone in for photography and sound engineering; they obtained their diplomas and returned to India as "Foreign Qualified Technicians." Some of the boys who understand the situation and realised that actual practical training in the various studios was necessary, tried to gain entrance to the studios but found the doors shut. The result has been that they had to return to India incapable of being of much help to the industry, although a little wiser in the ways of the world.

"Due to the various misunderstandings between the East and West there has been a serious lack of appreciation of the actual conditions of the East, particularly as regards living conditions. The purchasing power of a rupee in Inda is almost the same as that of the dollar in America; but as the exchange ratio is three rupees to the dollar, it will be appreciated that to pay the American technician his American salary in dollars in India becomes prohibitive.

Further reading his paper Mr. Lal says "it is most surprising indeed that the various manufacturers of standard equipment in America have not yet taken stock of the Indian market. Indian import duties and other local tariffs are very high, amounting in some instances to 30 or 40 per cent. Naturally the producers find it difficult to pay the high prices for the standard equipment and to pay the royalties, in addition. To expect technical information or other training from the major equipment companies is out of the question, unless India is their customer; and even those Indian firms that have been using some of the standard equipment and recording channels have not been able to obtain results because of their inexperience and lack of technical information.

"One of the chief reasons why capital was shy and why of the public spirited men kept aloof from the Indian motion picture industry was the lack of confidence in the technical, personal dence in the technical personal and their organizers. Furthermore, there has been a tremendous waste in production, which was, and still is, due to the inexperience of the present day directors and technicians, and the absence of really clever and responsible men to suggest workable plans and schemes. What has made the situation worse has been the entrance in the field of the self-styled "Foreign Qualified Technician" and some undesirable hands that have come into the business.

THE COST.

"The cost of producing an average length feature, containing about 10 or 11 1,000 ft. reels, an average length feature, which are generally 10 sometimes as many as (16 reels) is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10,000. Unfortunately no serious attempt has been made to collect such data and it is almost impossible to quote definite figures.

"Since the advent of sound" says Mr Lal "American pictures have been patronised less than have the English pictures. the simple reason being that the pictures sent to India were of jazz and underworld life, full of typical American slang and humour, which nobody outside America can understand or appreciate. But such pictures as Cleopatra, Queen Christina and their like are very popular even among the uneducated."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Lal says "It is certainly very gratifying and creditable that India has made a slow but steady progress in spite of the odds against her. She has been struggling along, groping in the dark, accomplishing whatever has been accomplished by trial and error. Only recently an Indian picture has been accepted for exhibition at the International Arts Exhibition to be held in Vienna. India has the talent, and has everything in her favour in the way of story material, locations, workmen, and so forth. What Indians are lacking are more honest, sincere, and experienced Indian boys to study the industry abroad and become the pioneers in organising the industry. It is hoped that before long a better understanding and co-operation will be established between the East and the West which will eventually yield better business to the American manufacturers and assist in building up our industry. Thus we shall have not only more friendly business relations, but a more authentic understanding of the East will be gained. Also the producers here in Hollywood will not have to send out expensive expeditions to the East or the Far East, or to Africa, for background shots which could very safely be entrusted to producers or individuals in India."

Books And Their Writers

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR STUDENTS

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By A. Leontiev. National Publishers. New York.

This book, as the title page itself indicates, is meant for those who wish to make a study. In these days of economic crises and experiments, economic studies have come to have an unusual attraction and significance for all thinking people. "Political Economy" is a beginner's course in scientific Socialism and covers a very wide and comprehensive ground. It starts with an exposition of Marxism and Leninism and then goes on to explain the contradictions of capitalism and class antagonism.

The growth and evolution of society is an interesting chapter It begins with primitive clan communism when human evolution was so slow that for thousands of years it hardly seemed perceptible. With the discovery of how to smelt iron from ore a new chapter in social life began. But the form of classes is a much earlier process. It came with the domestication of cattle and the separation of cattle razing from the cultivating tribes. With this came also the beginning of barter —the seed of trade and commerce.

The chapters on Commodity and Surplus Value are very technical. These terms are explained in lucid and simple manner so as to make them intelligible to the lay man. Imperialism, the birth of Socialism, the war and the economic crisis bring the book to a close.

The thesis on capitalism in agriculture is of special interest and value. It is very comprehensive and deals with the peasantry under capitalism, their deterioration as victims of capitalistic exploitation, their future and the historic role they are to play as allies of the proletariat in the Social Revolution. "The proletariat finds allies and friends in the village in its revolutionary struggle against capitalist domination. The village wage-labourer is also a proletarian. The only difference is that the latter operates a machine for the manufacturer and the former ploughs for the landlord or the rich peasant. The village poor is a reliable support and firm ally of the working class. He has nothing to lose by the destruction of capitalism for it has nothing to gain by its continued existence. Finally, the middle peasant who often plays an important role can help the proletariat if its policy is correct. At a time of struggle for power it is exceedingly important to neutralise the middle peasant, that is, prevent its going over to the enemies of the proletariat. After victory is won, the proletariat effects a permanent union with the middle peasantry. With a firm hand the working class leads the peasantry with it in the building up of the new life."

K. C.

DRASHTI

In the July issue Syt. Kanaiylal Vakil's "Art in the Modern World" discusses the eternal problem of Art, its character and its scope, in a refreshingly original style. Mr. Vakil has no use for the "bottled specimen," the "cheap display of poetic-cum-philosophic jargon." He makes a plea for Art which acts upon and reacts to the intellectual, social and economic and political conditions and aspirations of its age. In other words he rejects the Art which is divorced from life itself. For Art which does not draw its inspiration from life is nothing better than morbid and sickly. He wants Indian art to "attune itself to the international tempo."

Then there is Shrimati Hansa Mehta's article which initiates a survey of international tendencies in Gujrati literature; an illustrated account of Menaka's Eastern tour; an article by O. K. on the poets of Pahlavi regime.

"The Nation's Mind" as expressed in the Indian press, is becoming an increasingly interesting feature and the editor deserves congratulations on his discrimination. This is a mirror which reflects the wisdom, the folly, the humour, the aspirations, the hopes, fears and fancies of the Indian mind as portrayed in the pages of Indian newspapers. For this feature alone the journal is worth its price.

Mr. Munshi's Survey Of Gujerati Literature

"GUJERAT AND ITS LITERATURE". By K. M. Munshi, with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, published by Longmans Green & Co., price Rs. 6.

Mr. Munshi is to be congratulated heartily on this fresh attempt of his to serve Gujarati Literature. He has done for it what Shirish Kumar De and Rai Bahadur Dinesh Chandra Rai have done for Bengali Literature: a comprehensive "Vade Mecum," with contents entirely interesting and non-technical, with copious illustrative extracts (original text and translation). It is a connected narrative of the rise and growth of Gujarati Literature from the earliest days (A. C. 200) down to present times. The arrangement of the material is so skilfully carried out that it presents a complete picture of the Literature, with its inevitable concomitants, viz. the socio-religious and economic life of the people of Gujarat, throughout the period. The literature of a nation is after all a reflection of its life and its culture. Mr. Munshi's book is a faithful representation of that dictum. Throughout its 400 pages, the reader will find a complete concatenation of facts and statements linked together in such a way as to lead to the fulfilment of that central object.

The work is divided into three parts: it is a chronological division, Prakrit, Sanskrit and Apabramsha, old Gujarati and modern Gujarati. The first two parts have received a fairly long treatment and it was wanted. Much of that which relates to these two sections was lying scattered in different places; it was necessary to bring the materials together in one place and give it a connected treatment; to piece together the different fragments and make up a connected whole. The modern period is handled with a lighter touch, so to say, as compared to the prior ones. We are, in the first place, so near it; in the second place, some of the modern writers are still turning out their work so that it is not easy, nor quite proper to assign them their due place in literature. That would be done later. All the same, the treatment is comprehensive. We consider the book a most valuable addition to our literature and written as it is in English, it is sure to attract, as it deserves, a very wide reading public. In a book published by Messrs. Longmans, we are pained to see mistakes remaining uncorrected "straight" for "strait", "affords" for "afford", "content" for "context" and several others.

K.

"THE SOCIAL ORDER"

A Proposed Weekly

There was certainly a need for a socio-economic review in India and "The Social Order" which is proposed to be published from Allahabad and of which we have received the pre-issue promises to fulfil that need. The aim is "to deal with the Socio-economic problems of India in the light of India's Cultural heritage." The journal, we learn, has received promise of support from well-known writers in India and abroad. The pre-issue contains a very well-written article, "Capitalist Cannoneers" which deals exhuastively with the armament manufacture menace. The journal will start regular publication in November and we wish it every success.

"FUNNIEST INCIDENT SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the funniest incident personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but entirely true story of such an incident, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition) Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 24th September, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 6th October, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories, submitted by the competitors.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

"AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY IN INDIA." By "Reflex," Thacker & Company, Ltd., Bombay.

Unquestionably, amateur photography is on the increase grade. And, the present book is compiled to prevent it from being a pure speculation or an expensive "hobby." Conditions in this country are, as the author rightly observes, different from those described in handbooks of photography published in Europe or America. The author makes his suggestions practically helpful. His hints about exposure, developing, printing and enlarging, night photography and similar technical problems and processes are, of course, useful. While these hints for skilled camera craftsmanship are the necessary basis, the ideas of the amateur cameraman or woman particularly eager for expressing artistic experiences or, to put it the other way, for exploiting the artistic possibilities of the camera, remain mostly unaided. The chapter on "Pictorial Work," is, undoubtedly meant to provide that assistance. But it seems to be far too casual. More than anything else, the amateur photographer in India needs the training of the eye for art. The lack of training is obvious in the innumerable photographic competitions and reproductions, which flood the periodicals in India. They are often banal and cheaply imitative although a great number of them reveal technical workmanship of a high order. The pictures reproduced in the present handbook are, consequently, rather disappointing. The pictures are, mostly, non-Indian in subject and treatment and are indifferently reproduced.

It is to be hoped that these defects will be remedied in the second edition which one expects would be soon necessary. For, it would add greatly to the already helpful and informative handbook.

K. H. V.

"The Co-operator"

"THE CO-OPERATOR": (July 1935). 50 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

We have received a copy of the opening number of "The Co-operator", which, as its name indicates, is a journal devoted to the co-operative movement. The literary fare provided in this issue is both varied and interesting. D. C. D. contributes a sketch of Sir Visvesvaraya: "Mysore's unused gift to India". Mr. J. C. Kumarappa writes about the activities and background of the A. I. V. I. Association in a lucid manner. The editorial comments will be found very interesting. We trust this journal will rener excellent service to the cause of co-operation.

* * * *

Of what literary Russia is doing we are now admirably informed in "Soviet Russian Literature" by Mr. Gleb Struve, Lecturer in that subject at the School of Slavonic Studies. This book may be regarded as a sequel to Prince Mirsky's "History of Russian Literature," which stopped at 1924, when the effort to create an exclusively proletarian literature was still in progress.

(Continued on page 20)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

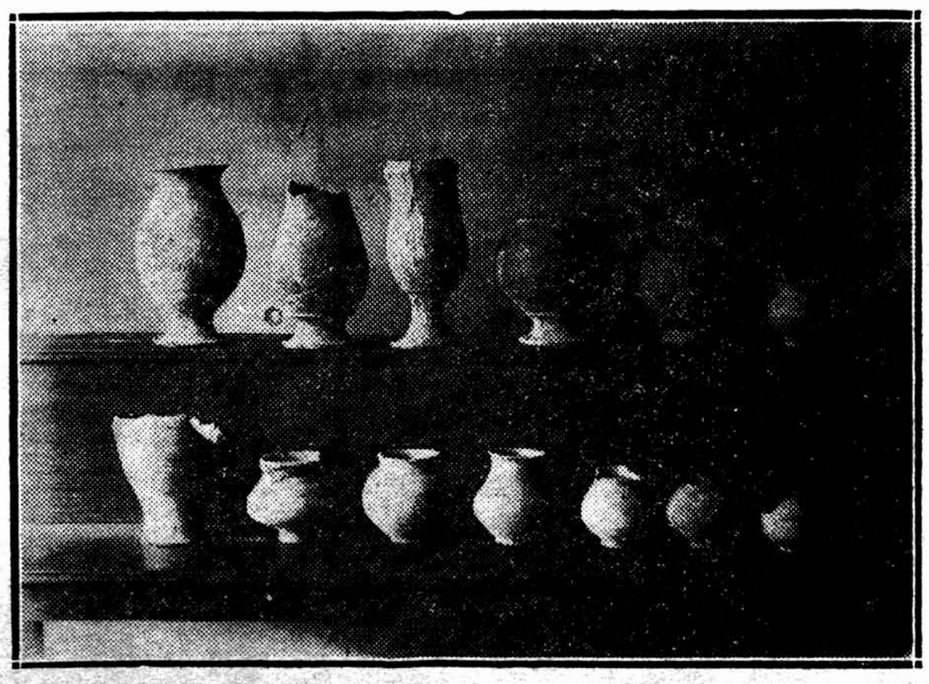
MR. BATLEY'S JUST RETORT—"FANTASTIC CLAIM"—TOO BUSY PROFESSION—"NAGESHKAR ACADEMIE"—NEW FACILITIES IN DRAWING AND PAINTING—GANDHARVA MUSIC SOCIETY—PROPOSES MUSIC HALL FOR THE CITY.

Mr. Claude Batley's letter in the "Statesman," reproduced in the "Chronicle" on Monday, is a just retort, brief and to the point. The statements that have been recently broadcasted by the friends of the new school of Architecture proposed to be established by Syt. Sirish Ch. Chatterji in Calcutta have suffered by exaggerated rhetoric. Their "fantastic claim" would have continued to be offered unrestrained publicity by obliging news agencies and benevolent editorial commentators. For, believe it or not in this ancient land of the "Rishis" national questions and conditions of art and culture seem to be the only domain where benevolence, presumably a substitute for knowledge and informed judgment, is permitted complete freedom to speculate and adjudge.

In these circumstances, Mr. Batley and his friends of the Indian Institute of Architects should now realise, it is futile and short-sighted for the Institute and the architects it presumably represents to permit unrestrained currency to misleading statement of facts. If the Institute is unwillingly to challenge and correct and, if necessary examine in detail the misleading facts about the conditions of architecture or incapable of doing so, its justification as a body of professionals its title to guide the public, would have neither popular sanction nor meaning. If the profession is too busy or too polite, or too "broad-mnded," as I have hitherto observed, to safeguard its own interests, it has small claims, if any, to demand public sympathy and support for what would consequently, be placed as merely a private concern.

NOT PIOUS HOPES

It is thus worse than useless to lecture, advise or appeal to the public to encourage architecture. The work of writers and exponents of architecture, of news agencies and, generally of those who incur their professional scorn as mere "journalists" is to be supplemented by far-sighted architects and their representative institutions. It cannot be accepted as a substitute for the work of actively educating public understanding and taste which should be their primary concern, not merely the leisure-time function for pious sermons, blessings and appeals. I am happy to feel that Mr. Batley has, at long last, thought it right to depart from the traditional policy, or shall I say conspiracy, of silence which hitherto marked the activities of architectural importance to the nation.



These flower vases, pots, lamp bowls recalling a civilization dating 2000 B.C. are now the new acquisition of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. A detailed account of the collection will be published next Sunday.

PUBLIC INTEREST MUST BE LED

Such indifferent attitude and silence on the part of the profession cannot obviously easy the path of those who endorse their claim for public sympathy and support. For example it is difficult to establish the system of properly conducted open architectural competitions, if architects themselves leave it for casual attention and sermons, Mr. Batley's letter to the "Statesman" indicates that it is more than possible to be well-intentioned and just. His dignified presentment of the facts of the architectural School and conditions in Western India is not less just than his intention to help Indian architecture in Calcutta is practically useful. Justice to the architects and to the students of architecture as well as to those who have supported required—that the persistence of the promoters of the new School of Architecture "in usurping the fantastic claim of being the only School of Architecture in India" should be challenged.

MORE THAN PRESUMPTUOUS

He observes, rightly, that in view of what has been already achieved here "it is not only presumptuous, but a good deal more than that for the promoters of the new School to state that there is no institution in modern India where youths can obtain proper training, either theoretical or practical, in this complex subject."—How is it that these facts about architectural activities in Bombay seemed to have remained unknown not only to our friends in Calcutta but also to our mentors nearer home who never miss an opportunity to tell us what should be good for Indian art? How is it that this "fantastic claim" and the still more fantastic "ashisha" from Mrs. Muriel Percy Brown obtained credulous attention nearer home?

UNHEARD OF NAME

Mrs. Muriel Percy Brown is a name unheard of in the annals of Indian architecture. Her "ashisha" and her platitude about P. W. D. architecture remain pointless. How has this happened? It is not and idle query and it is not an accidental phenomenon. It demands further examination.

THE ACADEMIE NAGESHKAR

Mr. B. Nageshkar, of the School o. "Beaux-Arts" Paris and exhibitor at the Grand Salon, Paris, is, of course, a progressive graduate of the Bombay School of Art. His one-man show at the Bombay School of Art, soon after his arrival from Paris attracted wide attention. And, it is hoped that Mr. Nageshkar's new arrangements will offer to art students, exponents and artists the long-felt and much-needed facilities for drawing and painting. One feels assured with the energy and the new aspirations of Mr. Nageshkar, his "Academie" will soon set an example and be a centre for practical guidance in art as well for helpful contacts.

Mr. Nageshkar's Academie will develop on the following lines:—

The Academie Nageshkar is for those who wish to take up Drawing and Painting as an interesting hobby and cannot join a regular Painting School. It is open for both ladies and gentlemen who are already, to some extent, acquainted with the subject of Painting, and desire to obtain further instruction and practice, particularly in Painting from Life and Pictorial Design. The Chef D'Altelier gives special and personal attention to developing the individuality of his pupils.

MORNING STUDIO.

Persons admitted to the Academie for the Morning Atelier, from 9 to 12 noon, will have the benefit of instruction from the Chef D'Atelier.

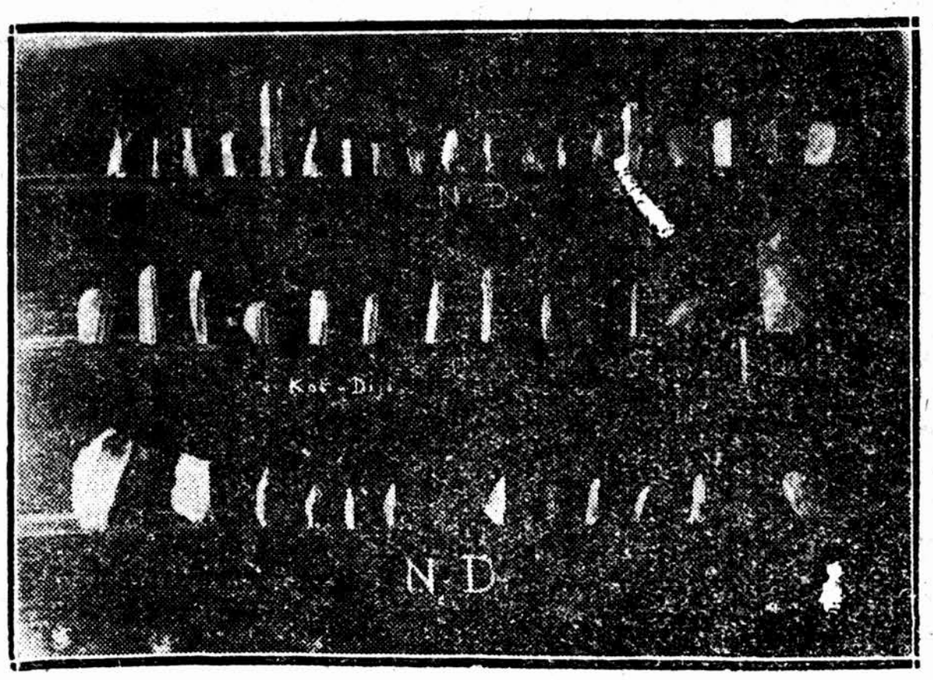
CROQUIS CLASS

Those who have a desire to improve themselves in sketching from Life and show the capacity to avail themselves of this opportunity will be admitted to this Class from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) The Chef D'Atelier will give no instruction in the Croquis Class where the Students will always find Life Models for study. The Model will pose from 5 to 6; one hour pose: from 6 to 6-30; half an hour pose: and from 6-30 to 7; five or ten minutes poses for rapid sketching. FEES: Persons desiring to join the Morning Atelier will pay monthly fees of Rs. 25 in advance; 2 months Rs. 45 and 3 months Rs. 65. The Croquis Class has a daily fee of Annas 12, while a book containing 12 coupons will be available for Rs. 8 only. Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., R.B.C. J.P., Director, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay has consented to visit the Academie at frequent intervals.

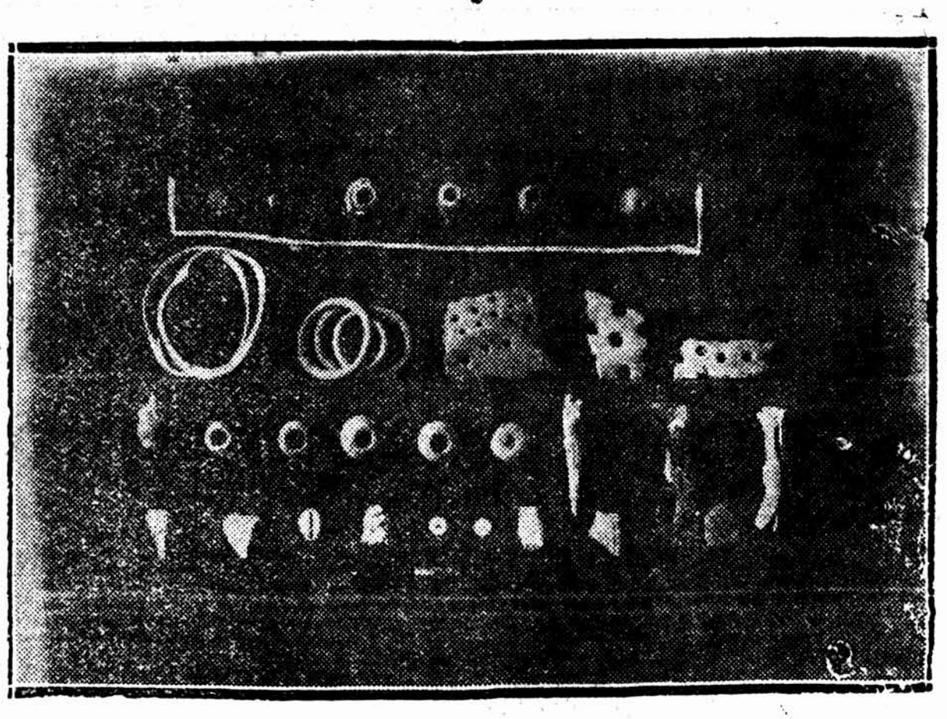
MUSIC HALL.

"The Gandharva Music Society" recently founded, has issued an appeal for public funds to enable the Society to build a Music Hall worthy of the First City of India. Bombay has. it is sad to point out, no cultural institution that can focuss attention on the current problems which agitate the minds and activities of artists and intellectuals. The existing institutions are far too academic and routinised to feel the art and cultural necessities of the times. A "Music Hall" on the lines, more or less, as those indicated by the Gandharva Music Society will be surely a step forward. And, one expects that the encouragement and support to the project of the Society will soon enable it to realise their civic dream as a civic need fulfilled.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM SECURES NEW ANTIQUITIES



These antique fragments of pottery, jars were secured from three sites near Khairpur State by Dr. G. Ghurye (University of Bombay) assisted by his post-graduate students. Messrs V. T. Thakar and G. K. Sabnis.



The bangles, lamp bowls, toy carts and beads similar to those obtained in the Mohen-Jo-Daro excavations are also included in this collection.

"WEIN LOKAL"

A Place For That Rare Thing Called Happiness

(By Rustom Vakil)

There are many interesting wine restaurants in Berlin, with only one shop window, where long wine bottles from the Rhine are exposed against a background of cold viands. They are small places of varied degrees of exclusiveness and cleanliness. They are non-musical, but full of prints of the great days of Bismarck and Frederick the Great. They are almost old-fashioned places, one-room affairs, where you really get good food, where there is intimacy in service, where the waiter, who may or may not be in dress-suit, knows you, guides you through the foreign intricacies of a German menu, studies your taste, where even the proprietor of the 'Lokal" tries his best to make you comfortable. These Lokals have not the grandeur of the modern restaurants, like Rhinegold, pseudo-oriental affairs, architectural adventures of Jewish talents, pillared halls of naked wood and gold, filled with music and aroma of wines and dishes. The wineshops are small, the tables are round and wooden, where if you ask for French wines, in spite of the Prussian prints on the wall, the waiter will oblige you. Of course, you won't do it in these tragic and pathetic survivals of pre-war Kaisarlische and Potsdam-ridden Berlin. You'll feel happy in spite of its national air, ever so much happier than in Smiths' tea-rooms in Paris, where bourgeois Englishmen come to drink tea when they want to feel English, which they always do. The foreigner in Germany is generally liked, the word "Auslander" is a world of respect, and has a different sound than the word "foreigner" in England. Old Omar would have been ever so much happy in these little places.

Children of the Aryan Education Society's Primary School, who have formed themselves into a "mela," or singing and dramatic troupe, during the Ganpati festival.

MODERN PROTOTYPES

There are other extremely modern places, small cement places, with embossed letters in yellow and red where Eros shares with Bachus in an atmosphere of red, plush, darkness and soft cushions, and curtained privacies, the rule of hectic nights. They are different from our wine-shops, liquerish, cock-tail, high-stooled epilogues to theatres and cinemas, demi-lighted artificial haunts, where vice becomes sticky, and the headache in the morning painful with hectic memories. Omar wouldn't have been happy in spite of cold champagne and a Fraulien by his side. There is too much of elegance, and post-war 'valuta" and Egypt and Babylon and China via Hollywood or Jerusalem, kind spirits are sipping liqueurs behind the folds, and the poor demi-mondes, blond, too too blond with their lovers after a busy professional day. They are scattered all about the West End—these little cement places with red-embossed letters; in the afternoons cement-fronted shops have the innocent look of tea-rooms, where you get cakes and chocolates in beautiful boxes, and music, small exquisite places, where tea is "not bad" and cakes excellent and music for the gods, for fat women and rich burgesses, with beautiful flats in Halensee. Omar would not have liked them. Tea and women there are not after his taste. He was a philosopher and a lover: he would have attracted attention among Berlin burgesses by his flowing locks and still more flowing robe, but their obesity and the lack of wine in the tea-rooms would have marred his evenings.

FREEDOM OF THE RHINE

Our little wine shop has a different charm, though so unlike all these, there is good food, good wine, few tables, clean linen, and the menu outside, where you go with the plain sister of your Juliet who is worrying you; much better if you are alone, because wine is good company, which dispenseth with woman. The first kiss of the foam, or the touch of bubbles on your lips, sets you free, out of that sombre little place into the great world beyond, not the plushed world of modern hectic dancing restaurants, nor the pillard Babylons where two Jazz bands and coloured lights make the minutes move and dance loud and strong, but into that freedom which is yours in a foreign land. Sober Rhine-wine, father Rhine wedded to old sagas, and to songs which stir the blood of nations. Rhine, as he flows by castles and cities and old Heidleberg, and through Lake Constance, a patch of flowing dark-blue, through the blue waters of the Lake. The Teuton who is looking at you from the opposite table is not your enemy. Inder (Indian) from distant Indien (India) in grip of Father Rhine and Fatherland and German food and German wine is an interesting spectacle. He looks at you naturally not through Whitehall or "The Daily Mail" or Trade Interests of Liverpool. Just two bottles of Rhine Wine are between them fraught with a thousand memories. There are Rhines in other lands.

THEY SOUND DIFFERENT

The old prints and this mighty Germany working away with grim determination to come out of the slough, and the cavalcade of men outside on the streets, streets with names which are clarion call to effort and sacrifice, lost after a blaze of colour and lights into the darkness beyond, where lies the great country, pulsating with varied activities, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtumberg, Bavaria, Dutsch, and! Even in Bombay you get the Rhine wine, but the joy and the sparkle of freedom is not there. Even in Bombay they play Schubert and Wagner, but somehow detached from the background they sound different. Is that the reason why some people are happy even alone in those small German places?

A hatter, in a thriving town stuck the following notice on his window:

"Our felt hats fit so well that they are not felt."

Not to be outdone, the man across the way produced the following gem:

"Our carpets are sold by the yard, but are not worn by the feet."

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"YOUR MOVE, I THINK"

Chess And Many Other Indoor Games Now Played In The West, Have Come From The East

By F. W. ROBINS

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Play is at least as old as work —indoor play probably as old as the home.

Early indoor games were so often associated with the throwing of dice that one has to count this as an indoor recreation, though Dame Fortune has been courted with these harbingers of mischief in courtyards, porticoes and even on the pavements of busy streets. Dice have a story for which, at present, there is no beginning. Just as the modern boy will toss for choice of innings in a game of street cricket by naming a side of the bat to come uppermost, so prehistoric man no doubt fathered the die-cast before arithmetic began, by gambling on a distinguishable side of a tossed object. This is strongly suggested by the survival of knucklebones in classical times and to the present day. The heyday of ancient Egypt certainly knew dice and examples have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs.

DRAUGHTS IN ANCIENT EGYPT

In the time of the Pharoahs dice were probably old and more elaborate games had appeared. There was a game usually called "draughts" but as boards and men vary in Egyptian table games, it is likely that several different games were played. "Men" were jackal or dog headed, human headed, or like small ninepins. Some of the latter, in clay, are exactly the same as modern "halma" men. Was "halma" played in Egypt?

Whatever the rules of the games might have been, they were played by men and women of rank and character and were not mere furnishings of gambling-dens. An 18th Dynasty (over three thousand years old) papyrus in the British Museum shows one Ani and his wife playing "draughts" in heaven and the picture suggests that the play was associated with an atmosphere of peace and friendliness not always so conspicuous in bridge. The moves are not known, but probably dice were used, or possibly strategy, as in chess, or arrangement, as in dominoes, entered into the games. Counters have also been found in Egyptian excavations. Incidentally Egyptian dice were numbered up to six, exactly as in modern use.

Ancient Greek games are known in more detail and games of skill or chance were played with dice, boards, etc., a thousand years or so before the Christian era. Dice especially are prominent; usually three in number, the various throws were given names intended to be significant—the worst three "ones," for example, being, "the dog." Knucklebones used by the Greeks were either the actual balls of the ankle joints of limbs or of stone or bronze imitations; their different sides were given standard values, the convex narrow side being one, the concave narrow side six, the broad convex side three and the broad concave side four, five and two being left out. Used in this way as dice, they were also used, especially by children, in exactly the same way as in modern times, in a game of catching as many as possible out of five on the back of the hand while picking up those falling with the outstretched hand. As this was also done with pebbles, beans and other such objects the idea almost certainly originated in a very primitive state of society. It is on record that one boy in ancient Greek was given 80 knucklebones as a writing prize. There is a suggestion here for the improvement of the modern boy's caligraphy.

"GAME OF TOWNS"

Dice and knucklebones savour of the gaming house. A more "respectable" game was the "game of towns"—probably the real ancestor of draughts. In this game, two opponents sat at a board divided into squares, with usually thirty stones apiece, differing in colour, and, by enclosing a hostile stone, captured it or prevented it from moving. The same game appears to crop up again in the "Roman duodecim scripta," in which a square table was divided by twelve lines on which were placed counters of differing colours. These were moved according to dice throws and not across a transverse line unless forced; on reaching the last line, the men were rendered immobile. In spite of the disapproval of certain Roman rulers, games of chance, especially dice were always popular. It is a curious coincidence (or perhaps something more) that the disapproval did not apply in the month of December; a similar licence was given to apprentices of the middle ages during the Christmas season.

CHESS

Many of our games came from the East. As far back as the 4th Century B.C. at least gaming boards were being used at Ur: one found in the excavations there was a fiddle-shaped stone affair, with concentric circles and rosettes engraved on the flat surface. Chess is believed to have originated in India or Persia, practically in its present form as to board and the arrangement of the men, though the naming of the pieces has varied through the ages. The Arabs had it in the 7th century and, via the Byzantine Empire, it reached Italy by the 11th or earlier. From the Mediterranean countries it travelled to Northern and Western Europe and there is a Scandinavian set of chessmen of the 11th century in the British Museum. By the 13th century, it was played all over Europe. Some of the changes in the "men" seem to be natural transitions, as from warriors to castles. Even the substitution of the queen for the earlier prime minister is consistent with the growing power of the gentler sex, but how did the elephant develop into a bishop, even allowing for the intermediate intervention of an archer or jester? The game seems to have been played in a more pugnacious spirit than that of Ani the Egyptian and his wife, as there are references in mediaeval literature to fatal quarrels (probably less apocryphal than the tale of Cain quarrelling with Abel over a game of ball.

Dice still held their own during the Middle Ages and some of course much later. At least ten different games were played with them in mediaeval times and one of them was "Tables"—a link betweeen the Roman 12-line game and the later game of backgammon. Like chess, this was a game of the aristocracy. Draughts were known in mediaeval times as "Dames" and there is a set of men in the British Museum said to be of the 6th century.

TABLE GAMES

Up to the 14th century table games had proceeded more or less on traditional lines but the close of that period saw another Eastern invasion, that of playing cards, which reached England via Italy and France. The pack has undergone many changes in number, design and names since then; what was probably the first European pack numbered 78. Card games soon established themselves and waged a victorious war with chess. They have served at least one useful purpose, as their mechanical production from wood blocks played a big part in the introduction of printing into Europe. The Company of Makers of Playing Cards in London was formed in 1628. Whist, started in the previous century as "triumph" or "trump" became "swobbers" and then "whisk or whist" in the seveteenth, but remained a game for the servants' hall rather than for their masters until the eighteenth century. Faro, adapted from a Stuart game, appeared at the close of the 18th century, Looe and Cribbage in the 17th. Poker, apparently Eastern and mediaeval in original, reached England, like most other card games through France. Bridge, it is surprising to find, is about as old as solo, having reached England before the end of 19th century after some decades of existence on the continent.

Dominoes are said to have been invented in Italy and to have come to England about 18th century but there is a suggestion of greater antiquity than this about them. Ludo is reputedly ancient and while halma is alleged to have been played by the Greeks the form of the men is certainly Egyptian. Even Snakes and Ladders seems to have had a parallel in Egypt!

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

LIFE OF BAHADUR SHAH

"BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR." By Amir Ahmad Alavi, B.A., Nasir Bagh, Kakori, Distt. Lucknow. Royal 8vo. Pp. 152. Rs. 1-4-0.

Munshi Amir Ahmad Alavi is a well-known Urdu writer, having several works to his credit. The book under notice is his latest work which gives a detailed account of the life of the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, together with a review of his poetry. The author has largely drawn from the "Royal Diaries" published by Khwaja Hasan Nizami in his "munadi," and the passages quoted serve a very useful purpose inasmuch as they give an insight into the intrigues that were rampant within the Delhi Fort prior to the Mutiny. The author is of opinion that Bahadur Shah had absolutely no hand in fomenting the events of 1857 and while clearing his conduct during the four months of the Mutiny when Delhi was practically in the hands of the Indian soldiers, quotes appropriate passages from the work by Zahir Dehlavi who was an eye-witness to all that had happened, with a view to proving that the aged King was not a free agent at all and that the soldiers were all in all during those days. The writer has very adverse remarks to offer regarding the Royal Physician, Hakim Ahsanullah Khan, who did not stand by his Master at the time of the trial. The most interesting part of the book, however, is the portion which deals with Zafar's poetry. The poems written by the deposed King during the Mutiny and partly quoted in this book, are indeed very pathetic.

ANIMAL AGES

If you have a dog or cat in the home that has lived to a ripe old age, you may be proud that it has lived and served you so long., says C. W. Barber of the New York State veterinary college. For comparison he offers a few ages of domestic animals as recorded by various men during the last century.

"The average age attained by dogs," he says, "depends on the breed. The larger breeds, such as the great danes, are old at nine years. The collie shows age at ten to twelve, the collies are quite active until near fourteen, while the still smaller breeds live eighteen to twenty-three years.

"Cats are said to live longer than dogs. Pigs may live twelve to sixteen years, goats and sheep, fifteen; cattle may live from fifteen to twenty years, and horses from twenty-five to thirty-five years.

"We can not say how long these animals might live without domestication. One veterinary writer gives a list of fifteen famous race horses which lived nineteen to thirty-six years. A Suffolk mare, shown with her foal, was thirty-seven years old. The writer mentions other horses of forty-five and fifty. In England and old-barge-horse died a tsixty-two and a cart horse at no less than sixty-three. Many of these aged horses worked often during their last years.

"Farm and household animals," Mr. Barber observes, "are subject to overwork, disease, accidental injury, and old age changes Domestication causes increased occurrence of many diseases because of close contact with other animals, unsanitary housing, incorrect feeding methods and management.

URDU PERIODICALS

"URDU" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the third quarter opens with a very illuminating article on the "Place of Literature in Human Life" by Mr. Akthar Hussain of Raipur. The article which covers seventy pages, gives a bird's-eye view of the philosophy of some of the living and dead writers, both Indian and European, thus making the subject extremely interesting and refreshing. Agha Muhammad Taqi deals in Persian with the Persian poets of the day. The editor, Moulavi Abdul Haq, gives in a short article an account of the Scientific Society formed by the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan in 1863 "with a view to introducing Western sciences in India" and of the work done by it. The article shows how anxious Sir Saiyed was to see India standing on her own legs in all sciences which are usually called Western. Mr. Aktar Husain introduces Mr. Ardesher Khabardar the national poet of the Gujarat, to the Urdu-knowing public and gives some inspiring extracts from his poetical works. "Reviews of current books" is a prominent feature of his number.

"SCIENCE" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the third quarter is as usual full of readable articles of general interest. The place of honour is assigned to a lengthy dissertation on silicon and its various compounds by Dr. Rifat Husain. Mr. Jamil contributes an artice on hysteria and allied ailments together with their treatment. Mr. Muzaffaruddin describes the various methods for preserving and beautifying human hair. Another article giving an account of the experiments that are being made in Western countries to bring life back into dead bodies, is indeed very interesting. The last twenty-eight pages are devoted to an account of some of the new inventions or scientific experiments being made in the foreign countries, written in a language familiar even to a layman.

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh)—In the issue for August there are several well-written articles of which the one headed "The life of works of Imam Sufyan Sawri" deserves a special mention. This Imam who belongs to the same catagory to which four great Imams of Islam belonged, had flourished in the 2nd century (Hejira) and his life-account which is very little known compared with other Imams, is sure to prove very inspiring for the present-day Musalmans. "History of Islamic mysticism" is continued. The article by Moulana Habibur Rehman Sherwani dealing with the "Qasaids" (penegyric poems) of Mutahhar will repay perusal. In the peotry section the poems by Amjad Asad and Asar are very beautiful. Notes and other features are well maintained.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore)—The July number opens with Mr. N.C. Mehta's article on the "Contribution of Islam to India" and in this connection refers particularly to the Muslim works of art like gardens, buildings, etc., which have made this country more beautiful than before. Mr. Ishaq writes a very interesting account of Fitzgerald, the famous translator of Omar Khayam's quatrains. Shrimati Shiv Kumari, in a well-written article, deals with the life and poetry of the late Rawan who was indeed an Urdu poet of great eminence. "Do dactar" is a readable story. In this issue the poems by Josh, Israili, Shaida and Suhail are Shaida and Suhail are simply splend'd.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow)—In the August number the place of honour is given to a further instalment of an interesting series headed "Parsis are the people of the Book." "Jhansi-ki-Rani" is continued. The article on "Birth-control" will be found readable. There are several other articles in this issue which will repay perusal.

THE HUMAN BEING

(By Syt. KISHINCHAND "BEWAS.")

Had He (the Creator and the Origin of all) any the least intention of concealing His identity,
Never could He have thought of shaping you as such.
How would He have created your soul from out of the Light,
If He wished not to reveal His sole secret?
You are the mirror in which is visible the mould of the Maker:
This to make Himself perceived without exhibiting His self.
When from the eternal Light the human intelligence was getting its glow,
The idea was to merge the very Sun into the dust.
At the time God was placing in you a heart full of love,
The feeling was to bring about union through separation.
Nothing but love, and love only
The Nature wanted not to suppress anything by force.
What a perfection the Beauty has attained with your creation,
Indeed, by your coming sprang the yearning to love.
In the Gathering of Existence (this world) you received colour and glamour,
The idea of this play reached its height as you were formed.
Having arrived the last in this world, oh Human Being!
You clearly showed the ambition of being the crowning glory.
Oh Man! without you the world is nothing but darkness,
Have you then ever thought of proving your worth?
Lose not your heart, and no obstacle can hinder you,
If the aim is there to take the world by storm!
(Translated from the original in Sindhi by Shewak Bhojraj.)
rules the heart,

WOVEN PORTRAIT OF PROPHET ZOROASTER

A woven portrait of the Prophet Zoroaster has been designed and produced by Mr. Edul Framji Shroff, L.T.M., A.T.I., (Manchester), a lecturer in Textiles at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Some time back under his guidance the woven portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was also prepared. The present portrait has been woven in fast-colour mercerised yarns and is the result of several years' strenuous research for most suitable weaves for such a design. Those who have seen the design will acknowledge that Mr. Shroff has been remarkably successful in his effort. The design is priced As. 8 only per copy.

BOOK NOTES

Messrs. Jarrolds announce "One Against England," a spy book by Herr Ernst Carl, who claims to have hatched and executed the plot which ended in the destruction of the cruiser "Hampshire" and the death of Lord Kitchener.

* * * *

£210 was paid recently for the autograph draft of Mr. Kipling's Mandalay. Large sums have been paid for Kipling manuscripts—£800 for thirty lines of "The White Man's Burden"; £630 for Recessional; £550 for "With Scindia to Delhi"; and £500 for "Ahmed Shah."

* * * *

Mr. Olaf Stapledon, author of that remarkable book, "Last and First Men," has a new "romance" coming out shortly. "Odd John" is its title, "A story between jest and earnest." It is the history of a Superman born into the present era, possessed of great wisdom and (therefore) oppressed by his contacts with more ordinary mortals. John searches the world through for his own kind, and finds them in unexpected place—in lunatic asylums, in the Paris underworld, in China and in Egypt. They form a colony. The colony is attacked by ordinary humans, who cannot understand their ways. The end is the suicide of the Supermen.

Life Assurance

ELEMENTS OF LIFE ASSURANCE By S. M. Sen, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. Published by M. C. Sarkar and Sons, Ltd. 15, College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1-4.

Both the Indian Insurance companies and the insuring public of India should feel grateful to Mr. Sen for publishing his 'Elements of Life Assurance.' As he himself says in the preface the "book is a non-technical exposition of the fundamentals of life assurance business as whole, meant for insurance workers, students, and the insuring public." Mr. Sen has made some valuable suggestions for the guidance of life assurance workers in the field. To-day although insurance companies have to depend entirely on the workers forgetting business, there is no proper text book to guide them either in their work or to teach them the fundamentals of salesmanship.

The book starts with defining insurance, and goes on showing various classes of insurance that are being transacted by companies to-day, but the main concentration is on life assurance. "Life assurance," says Mr. Sen, "encourages thrift and helps compulsory saving. Thus life assurance combines the most perfect form of investment with protection. A life assurance policy means certainty, because it guarantees a definite estate as soon as the first premimum is paid." Various uses to which life assurance can be put have been indicated by Mr. Sen, such as, personal and family use, business use, uses in partenership business, and insurance of employees of firms. Fullest details with regard to a life assurance contract different kinds of life assurance policies, definitions of various terms applied in life assurance are also given in plain, simple and understandable language.

Altogether this is a very useful publication and we commend this to all insurance companies and the insuring public. For the valuable information contained in the book the price of Rs. 1/4 should be considered cheap.

An Up-To-Date Dictionary For India

Specially Compiled For Publicists, Journalists, Students Of Public Affairs And Readers Of Newspapers

(By G. L. M.)

ACID: Adjective applied to test of sincerity, usually Government's.

ADEQUATE: Adjective used to describe the demand for high tariffs as in "we want 'adequate' protection".

AUTHORITY: Anyone who takes for granted the ignorance of another in the same branch of knowledge.

AVENUES: Bye-ways explored by public men, e.g., avenues in New Delhi are for exploration by M.L.A.'s.

AXE: Retrenchment of one durwan. one bearer and one sweeper by the head of a Department.

BANKRUPT: Term now applied only to British statesmanship.

BEAUTIFUL: Adjective now applicable to dancers and chorus-girls in cinema films.

BRIDGING (THE GULF): Trying for a settlement between the Congress and the Government.

BOMBSHELL: Sudden announcement by a politician or unexpected communique by Government.

BOURBONS: French rulers who learnt nothing and forgot nothing (for reasons which we have neither learnt nor forgotten).

BRILLIANT: Slightly above the mediocre.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY: The people of England who are sound at heart and who elect governments which are unsound in head.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY: The capacity which enables a Britisher to know which way the wind blows.

BRITISH MODESTY: The quality which enables a Britisher to proclaim his superiority over all other peoples without actually boasting about it.

BUDGET: Central Government's Budget means taxation plus military expenditure.

BUSINESSMAN—HARD-HEADED: One who faces six insolvencies and defies all his creditors suing him jointly and severally.

BUSINESS-MAGNATE: One who attracts rupees as magnet attracts needles.

BUSINESSMAN—SHREWD: One who escapes insolvency and Police Court at the same time.

CHARMING: Person who is utterly harmless without being too boring.

CHEERS: Ovation given voluntarily to boring speakers at conclusion of their speeches or compulsorily to Collectors by school-children.

CIVICS: Corporation affairs, disputes regarding mayoralty, intrigues about standing committee elections, lack of water supply, etc.

CIVILISATION: Process being undergone by peoples of Africa and Asia (including inhabitants of excluded areas in India). It consists in the use of such things as fine cloth, kerosene, tea, cigarettes, etc., travelling by buses and trains, inspired by awe at aeroplanes and educated by broadcasting.

CLARION CALL: A speech or a statement by a leader usually for unity or constructive work.

CLEAR-CUT: Our own ideas or the policy of our party.

COMPETITION UNFAIR: Competition carried on by our competitors.

CONDITIONS: What leaders study on their return from Europe before pronouncing a considered opinion on the political situation.

CONSCIENCE: An obsolete word. Now means sublimation of prejudices inculcated in early childhood.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK: Speeches about constructive work.

CONTROVERSY: When somebody contradicts what another says in a speech or writes in the press, a controversy ensues.

CO-OPERATE: Say ditto to everything said by the other side.

COTTON: Raw material purchased by Japan and Lancashire in exchange of piecegoods.

CREED: First clause in the Congress Constitution.

CRITICIAL: Present situation of our country is always "critical" especially if some Conference or the Congress is meeting.

CRYING: Urgent as in "crying need for water".

CULTURED: Any rich man who can quote (or even misquote) a verse or mention the name of a writer is called "cultured".

DEAL: (i) Distribution of cards, (ii) Scheme of Economic Planning as in "Roosevelt's New Deal".

DENMARK: The State in which something is rotten, probably an allusion to rotten eggs co-operatively laid there.

DEVELOPMENTS: When the press reporter cannot write anything particular about any incident, he states that developments are expected any moment.

DISARMAMENT: Negotiations about re-armament to preserve parity and peace.

DISILLUSIONED: When a Liberal leader declares that he has no faith in the India Office or Whitehall, he is said to be "disillusioned".

DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE: Those who happen to be present at the function.

DRASTIC: Adjective used to describe retrenchment or reduction in expenditure.

ECHO: Sequel to an incident as in "Echo of Murder Case".

ECONOMIC PLANNING: Articles about economic planning.

EMPIRE: Name of a picture-house.

ENTERPRISING: One who can gain at the expense of another.

EXODUS: Government's departure to the Hills in summer.

FOLK DANCE: Dances organised by Mr. G. S. Dutt.

FREEDOM ORDERED: Ministerial irresponsibility with safeguards.

GENUINE: Adjective applied to Government's desire to compromise with nationalists as opposed to "false" desire. Also compare Genuine Insurance Co.

GESTURE: Indication of a promise of a "Change of Heart" (see below) by Government.

GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION: Shelve consideration of the matter.

GLOBE: Name of a cinema.

GLORIOUS: The latest cinema film.

GOODS: Commodities which only leaders can 'deliver' to Government.

GORGEOUS: Term applied to Durbars.

HARD-WORKING: One who can make others work hard for himself.

HEART—CHANGE OF: Obsolete phrase. It meant Government agreeing to meet Congress leaders. Compare also "Change in Angle of Vision" in 1918.

HETERODOX: A term of abuse meaning 'your' advanced views.

HOME: Institution for the aged, the infirm and sailors.

HONEST: Archaic word. Used of a person who had not the capacity to be successful.

HONOURS: (i) Certain Cards in Bridge, (ii) Titles.

INDECENT: Used generally about the haste with which Government adopt reactionary measures.

INDEPENDENCE: Substance of independence.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS: British Officers of Indian Army wearing turbans. See illustrated newspapers.

INDISPENSABLE: Your own notion about yourself.

INQUIRING: When the police are at their wits' end after a murder or dacoity, it is said that the police are "inquiring".

ISSUE: Publish a statement or communique.

JUTE: A monopoly product whose production requires restriction; an excellent raw material for speculation.

LAW AND ORDER: Conception of law and order of the local bureaucrat.

LAWS (OF MEDES & PERSIANS): Laws which cannot be changed. Used for sarcastic effect.

LOVE: (i) Strong emotion felt by film heroines for heroes and vaguely shared by audience. Also (ii) absence of score in tennis as in "Love all", a religious command devoutly followed by sportsmen.

MELTING POT: See Transition.

MODERATES (OR LIBERALS): Aunt Sally of Indian politics who can be attacked and ridiculed with impunity.

MOLEHILL: What comes out of digging a mountain. Term usually applied to reports of Commissions, Committees and Conferences.

MOMENT—PSYCHOLOGICAL: Has no literal meaning but should be used at all psychological moments.

MOTHER OF PARLIAMENT: British Commons and Lords which give a step-motherly treatment to dependencies and colonies.

OPEN-MINDED: Vacant-minded.

ORTHODOX: A term of abuse meaning 'your' old-fashioned views of. of Heterodox.

PACT: An agreement whose existence is denied by politicians and whose terms are not meant to be observed.

PLEDGE: What is more observed in breach than in performance.

POLICY: (i) What the Secretary of State announces in the Commons. (ii) What Government and other politicians lack. (iii) What insuranve companies take.

POLITICAL INSTINCT: Capacity to know on which side of the fence to jump at the right moment.

POTTAGE—MESS OF: Commodity for which birthrights are sold, usually by the Moderates.

PUBLIC OPINION: Your own

(Continued on page 22.)

You will truly enjoy the change to Listerine Tooth Paste for its taste alone. No soapy, foamy taste, just the clean, refreshed feeling you associate with Listerine Antiseptic itself.

Yet how effective Listerine Tooth Paste is in cleaning the teeth—in bringing a new brilliance to them that you would hardly believe possible. Its wonderful new cleansing and polishing agent, unmatched in any other dentifrice, assures this. Quickly your teeth take on a new sparkle and whiteness.

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B-37

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

There is apparently no limit to the flights of fancy of the Maha rashtrian clay-modeller, who is anxious to out-do his rival in the craft in the roles, which Ganpati is made to play for the delectation of the sight-seeing Hindu public. Here the god assumes the role of the guardian angel of Rama in the well-known Ramayanic episode of the "Quelling of the Sea" by the hero of that Epic story.

Canonization Of G. K. Chesterton

ANOTHER ESSAY IN CRITICISM

By CHESTER BELLOQUIAN

The fact that Mr. G. K. Chesterton has recently been elevated to the (for the padres or padrefied professors of English literature) exalted position of Papal Knighthood means very little in itself or in reference to his literary personality with which we are for the moment concerned.

IT MIGHT HAPPEN

The incident (or should one say 'adventure', more appropriately?), on the contrary, is in perfect accord with ultra-quixotic romantic hero of Prof. Correia Afonso's catholic apologetics and the present writer has no hesitation in assuring the professor that, apart from the motives underlying the award of Knighthood, the non-catholic mass of the Chestertonian public regards the honour as eminently well-deserved and highly satisfactory as far as that public is concerned. They would, of course, have registered the same feeling if, by some chance, Mr. Chesterton had invaded a Freemason Lodge and ascended highest position in the hierarchy of the worshipful brethren. He might as well have built himself a temple of Bacchus with the venerable Hilary Belloc officiating as head priest or something on a Roman scale: and the Goddess of Irony would have as gracefully nodded approval to such a singular and appropriate stroke of destiny.

A ROMANTIC

Prof. Correia Afonso might be properly scandalised at this sober statement: and Mr. Menezos Braganza who, I have no doubt, possesses rare literary culture even if he happened excusably to know very little of the work of this English writer, will raise an amused and piqued eyebrow at what he might equally excusably suspect as a statement tinged with casual alcoholism. But actually anything might happen to Mr. Chesterton as his public has known him through his work. In fact, he is a romantic of a peculiarly modern species unfolding himself (if one may say so), leaf by leaf all these years: and whether he were a good catholic or a bad one beamed over or frowned at by the Holy Roman Church or her little obscure propagandists in mufti (if one might venture the lay phraseology with Prof. Corrlia Afonso's kind permission) the Chesterton we have known through literature remains unchanged and unchangeable unless all his books are burnt and our memory and mind purged of the slightest trace of his written word.

LITERARY SIGNIFICANCE

Suppose, as Prof. Corrlia Afonso insists, Mr. Chesterton were a prize boy of catholic propaganda and all that the padres of the Roman Church claim him to be. What does it matter?. A man's personal religion is an affair with which we are hardly concerned unless we were lacking in good breeding: and if the man were so lost to the sense of decency as well as that of delicacy as to exhibit his religion as one might exhibit one's soiled linen—well, we ought to know how to deal with him. In the case of Mr. Chesterton the bulk of his work on which his reputation has been built is, as the present writer has pointed out in an earlier article, purely of a secular character: and even when he treats religion like his necromantic Catholicism in his writings the whole attitude he assumes towards the subject is one of literary significance. Catholicism such as his is on the same thematic level as beer, betting English freedom, distributism what not which employ his brilliantly journalistic pen.

AND SPIRITUAL

While he may profess to accept even in letter the dogma of the Roman Church the Chestertonian catholicism looms in the intellectual,— spiritual perspective of his typically English philosophy of life as a distinct poetic symbol that undoubtedly assumes for his romantic imagination (which could be, in persons of highly cultivated and refined minds, a thing of greater consequence than the insipid reality) a tangible expression of essential belief—that seal of individuality which everyone must use to make himself understood, to be heard in the babel of incoherent, crazy, infernal human voices that seek eternally to impinge to drown the single voice that assumes the only and final evidence of individual existence.

An Up-To-Date Dictionary For India

(Continued from page 21.)

opinion on any question at the moment.

RABID: Adjective used to describe an extremist.

REACTIONARY: Somebody else's conservatism.

REALITIES OF THE SITUATION: One's own view of the situation.

RETRENCHMENT: Reducing somebody's else's salaries and/or wages.

REVOLT: Noun used to describe the refusal of a minority party or an individual leader to obey the majority.

SALE: Special reduction of price by some stores from rupees twenty to rupees fifteen of articles which are worth rupees ten.

SCHOLARLY: Not positively ill-read.

SECURITY: Shares which are sometimes insecure.

SECURITY—COLLECTIVE: System of competitive armaments, bi-lateral treaties and unilateral repudiation.

SERVICE: (1) job; (ii) a tennis term.

SHEET-ANCHOR: Non-violence.

SHY: Adjective previously used about girls and now applicable to capital.

STARS: (i) Cinema actors and actresses. (ii) Our fate.

STATESMAN: Dead politician.

TALK—HEART TO HEART: Conversation between leaders and Governors or Viceroys: or between communal leaders themselves.

TRANSITION: Period through which we are always passing.

UNCTION: A flattering thing that is laid to one's soul. Where there is too much unction, there might result a junction.

UNITY: An ideal condition wherein all the communities and leaders say and do the same things in the same way at the same time.

UNPRECEDENTED: Crowds at all huge gatherings are "unprecedented".

VALUABLE: Adjective used to pay tribute to services rendered by paid experts and committee members drawing allowances.

VERSATILE: One who can get all his things done by other men.

WARNING: Mild threat given by timid men.

WITTY: Any well-to-do person who attempts to crack a stale joke.

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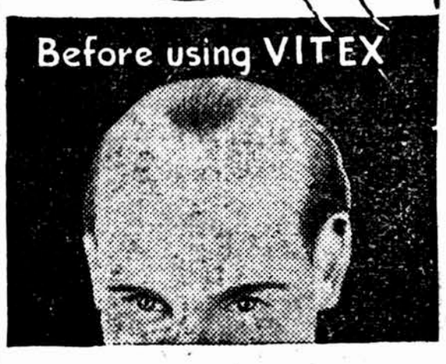

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A Page About Women

BATHING DRESS IN CHURCH

Vicar Welcomes It

Decent black for church is a thing of the past, says Rev. H. A. Watson, of Marske-by-the-Sea, a Yorkshire resort.

"I am ready to welcome people in bathing costumes," he says. "Get rid of conventional dressing for church."

His congregations are growing.

But in Devon the clergy have other ideas.

They have made indignant protests to local authorities on "the brazen semi-nudity of the holiday girls."

£30,000 TO FIANCE

"With Fondest Love"

By her will, a London woman has left £30,000, as well as silver and furniture to her fiance.

She was Miss Norah Cecilia de Vahl, of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, whose estate has been valued at £164,584.

Miss de Vahl bequeathed:

£22,500 upon trust for "my beloved fiance, Vivian Godwin Robert, M.B.E., M.C.," for life with remainder to her niece, Henrietta Mary de Vahl Metters; and £7,500 to him absolutely, and "with all my fondest love my diamond all round ring which I always wear."

Dress To Bring Out Your Good Points

Wear Nothing That Will Attract More Attention Than You Yourself

The well dressed woman knows herself and her possibilities. She knows her good points and her bad ones, and she has learned to cover up her defects and to bring out her good points, writes Dr. Jane S. McKimmon in "The Southern Planter."

She looks well to her lines if she is to make the most of every inch of her height, and to minimize her too generous flesh. Long vertical lines work wonders for her if she is frankly fat, and the flares, horizontal lines and soft cascades of the well designed frocks of the day soften her angles if she is over slim. Lines are absolutely fundamental, and when a woman has found those that make the most of what she has and happily distract the attention from what she has not, she has made a big step forward in being well dressed.

There was a time when women cut their figures in half with a white shirtwaist and a dark skirt, but that day has mercifully passed and with it many seemingly fat women, who have found themselves transformed into younger and better-looking persons by the one-piece dress of a wise design of fashion!

SIMPLICITY, THE KEYNOTE.

The well dressed woman finds her keynote in simplicity and from head to foot she is one harmonious whole.

A woman may not hope to be well dressed without careful planning beforehand, and that means the consideration of her wardrobe as a whole.

A good plan in dressing is to wear nothing that will attract more attention than you yourself. It is better to have the public say, "What a good-looking woman" rather than, "What a good-looking dress."

QUESTION OF COLOUR.

There should be few startling colours or riotous designs. Dr. Alvah Parsons says, "Use colour artistically. If a man should come into your presence wearing a red vest you would exclaim 'What a riot!' If he should appear with a red necktie you would say 'Gay old boy!' But if he should come with only the tip of a red handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket you would pronounce him 'Quite a dressy fellow.'" Now we wish to be only dressy fellows and not riots or gay old boys in the use of colour.

I know a woman who is sweet, pretty and very feminine in her appearance when she is properly dressed, but I saw all her good looks wiped out on one occasion because she allowed herself to wear a dress that spoke more loudly than she. The costume was a steel blue evening gown covered with blue spangles, and the gray hair, light blue eyes, and pale complexion of the wearer could not compete with the brilliance of the spangles or the sheen of the satin. It was a handsome dress, but the woman who wore it had disappeared. Her personality and colouring called for soft material and softer colours, and she made the mistake of wearing the things which she considered beautiful rather than the things that made her beautiful.

There are many things to be considered in good dressing. Income, type, personality, purpose, size, good grooming, how to wear, etc. and these are all important. The thought to-day is know yourself, your good points and your bad, and lay your plans accordingly.

BRIDE WEDS IN HANDKERCHIEF

Groom And Guests Similarly Clad At Nudist Ceremony

With the mayor wearing as his "robes of office" a piece of tricolour ribbon tied round his waist, a nudist wedding ceremony was performed by him at the nudist colony of the Ile due Levant, off the Toulon coast.

The groom, who is of Franco-British parentage, wore a pair of bathing slips. The bride, who is pretty and 22, wore a scanty piece of lace handkerchief. The guests were similarly "clad."

The bride and groom set out for their honeymoon in a dinghy, to spend a fortnight on an uninhabited island.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH BY HYPNOTISM

Ukraine Professor Announces New Medical Technique

Painless childbirth by hypnotism of the mother.

This is the remarkable development of medical technique claimed by Professor Platonov, of the Psycho-Neurological Academy of the Ukraine.

Out of 90 experiments which he has attempted, only 5 per cent showed negative results. Even in cases where pain was not completely eliminated it was considerably reduced.

The method consists in building up a spirit of confidence in the mother before childbirth, as well as the use of hynotism at the time of delivery.—British United Press.

AN EXPERT'S VIEW

There is no reason to doubt that Professor Platonov has achieved the hynotic removal of all pain from childbirth, writes our Medical Correspondent.

Whether we feel pain or not depends on our state of mind, and this can be influenced by other people in the process called "suggestion."

The powerful form of suggestion known as "hynotism" may even be strong enough to abolish all sensation in one or more parts of the body—that is to say, to make them anaesthetic.

Under anaesthesia produced in this way it is possible to perform operations painlessly, and there is no theoretical reason against securing painless childbirth.

But to undergo "deep hypnosis" of this kind the patient has to be very sensitive to suggestion.

The methods of hynotism could not be applied in everyday medical practice among normal people. Wrongly used, moreover, they might do more damage to the mind than any ordinary anaesthetic is likely to do to the body.

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HONEY PUDDING

Mix an ounce of ground rice with a teacupful of milk, then boil up until smooth. Mix this with six ounces of breadcrumbs and a quarter of a pound of run honey. Add the grated rind of a lemon and half a teaspoonful of mixed spice. Beat in the yolks of two eggs and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat well, then lightly fold in the whites of the eggs whisked to a stiff froth. Steam in a greased mould for an hour and a half.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

To clean tarnished silver first wash it in a hot, soapy lather, though soap should not be rubbed directly on to it. Scrub with an old nail-brush or tooth-brush, drain and dry. To give a good polish make a paste out of household ammonia and precipitated whitening, and apply this with a soft rag. Put the silver into another hot, soapy lather, and rinse in clear water. Dry with a linen tea-towel and give a final polish with a clean chamois leather.

* * * *

To remove black marks from silver condiment sets or spoons rub plentifully with olive or castor oil and leave for some time, then wash and polish as usual. To remove tea stains from a silver teapot fill with hot, soapy water to which a tiny piece of soda has been added. Let this soak, then wash and polish.

* * * *

In hot weather painted doors that are exposed to the sun easily become blistered. They may be preserved if they are rubbed over occasionally with linseed oil. After the oil has been allowed to dry in, the surface of the door should be well polished with a soft clean cloth.

* * * *

To silence a rattling door procure a medicine-bottle cork and slice off a circle about one-sixth of an inch in thickness and with two small-headed tacks nail it on to the doorpost half-way between the catch and the top. This will prevent noise even in a high wind.

* * * *

After the house has been closed for the annual holiday, if only for a week, a musty smell seems to pervade the room, which take a couple of days to wear off. This can be avoided by leaving a saucer in each room containing half a teaspoonful of oil of lavender. The rooms will smell sweet and fresh after a fortnight if treated in this way.

* * * *

The damage done by moths to clothing, usually woollens, each summer is incalculable. One of the best preventives is to sprinkle crystalline Epsom salts (the cheap kind sold for bath purposes will do) in drawers and over clothing and furs. The moth cannot stand the effect of a dose of the salts upon his frail system and will go nowhere near them. Moths also dislike unbleached calico, and anything wrapped in the material is safe.

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"The Bravest Deed Seen By Me"

A VILLAGE LAD'S HEROISM

"A house on fire—lives in danger"—these were the cries that rent the skies on a hot summer afternoon. It happened in one of those villages in the northern division of the South Kanara District. The hut of a farmer was on fire and the village headman was frantically beating a drum by way of raising an alarm. I remember I was standing in a motly crowd of villagers that had collected round the place, intently gazing at the conflagration. Some of them would run to the door of the hut and bang it with a view to open it by force, others were pouring pots of water on the flames, but none succeeded in getting inside on account of the terrible heat, dense smoke and furious flames that were issuing from all sides of that ill-fated home.

It was a dark hour of despair. Loud child-like shrieks were heard from inside the burning place; the paddy crop deposited in the farm-yard was fast becoming a charred mass and a strong breeze was fanning the flames which every minute threatened to spread to the neighbouring huts.

Suddenly a young lad appeared on the scene. He was a cowherd boy and was hardly fifteen He looked for a ladder to climb to the roof of the hut, but finding none he climbed up an adjoining tree with the dexterity of a squirrel and, undaunted got on to the roof, which on account of its thatched grass was a blazing inferno. The bamboo ceiling was giving way and yet through a small space he jumped down into the hut below. The spectators were motionless, looking at the grim drama. After a few expectant moments he came out with two little children—one an infant in arms—and placed them safely outside.

That was not all. The boy himself in risking his own life to save others from "the mouth of hell" had sustained severe burns all over his body. His knee cap dislocated and his eyes almost blinded by heat and smoke. he sank unconscious to the ground. It was a poignant scene. He fell as Nelson fell in the Battle of Trafalgar and his brave spirit could not feel the scorching flames just as the English hero could not feel the enemy's bullets in the execution of his duty towards his neighbour. They carried him to the Civil Hospital at the district headquarters about thirty miles away where he died two days later.

Can the glory of this boy-hero ever fade? Unknown to the world he has given to the village folk and through them to humanity an example par excellence of the spirit of gallantry. I love to think of that brave soul, who, in saving two little lives, had sacrificed his own and whenever I think of him those beautiful lines from "Casabianca" come to my mind—"But the noblest thing that perished there was that young and faithful heart."

F. J. D'SOUZA.

Bombay.

"BRAVEST DEED" Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most interesting, but entire ly true story of the Bravest Deed personally witnessed by the writer in his life-time so far, has been awarded to Mr. F. J. D'ouza, the writer of the first among the stories published to-day on this and opposite pages. There are a few more stories, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They will be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B.C."

THE UNSUNG HERO

Everyone was running, and I too ran. Torrential rains had abated into a drizzle for the first time after four long days of downpour. Those four-days, dark and horrifying, had a long trail of calamities to their credit. Almost all the fishermen (kharvis, they were called) of Kundapur had lost their belongings on the banks of the Gangavali. The river Gangavali —otherwise called Pancha Gangavali,—her broad expansive basin fed by five different streams from the Western Ghats, was now furiously hissing and wriggling, overflowing her banks, uprooting trees and huts of fishermen, drowning and destroying their cattle. women and children, before she plunged through the bar into the Arabian Sea.

In the town it was a similar tale of woe. A tree had been struck by lightning and two men had been killed. A mud-house near the weekly-market-compound had collapsed, killing one. It was the year 1922-23, one of the darkest for the small town of Kundapur in South Kanara.

And now the rain had abated a little. But the river Gangavali with her water risen to a height unprecedented in human memory, was rushing and raging down her broad basin with her destructive arms spreading right into the little towns and villages on her banks. And everyone was now running to the river-side, and I too ran with the rest.

A crowd had gathered near the edge of the waters in "Kharvi Keri"—the place where mainly the fishermen lived. Almost all their huts, with even the solitary lamp-post on the jetty sloping into the river, were under water. The slanting palms were almost submerged in the waters with some tiny tufts of their tops visible over the surface, here and there. Heads of cows and buffaloes were seen being swept down the stream. Housetops, debris, rough wooden cots, vessels, boats all, all were being torn down the stream only to be merged into the vast expanse of the Arabian Sea. Fishermen and women, with tears in their eyes, were clustering about in groups, helplessly.

A tiny speck up the stream came suddenly in view of all of us. Borne down the stream it soon revealed itself to be a torn top of a hut. It came down the stream, suddenly got entangled with the top of a palm tree and was stuck up a few yards in front of us. "A child in a cradle," suddenly shrieked one of the crowd Yes, a cradle was visible amidst the wreckage—a providential vagary not uncommon in calamities like this. Everyone felt like doing something to rescue it. But the raging waters made all feel helpless.

A simple, but wiry and sturdy Kharvi youth, about twenty-five years of age, was standing there wrapt in deep-concern. With a sudden impulse he began to run up the stream. He returned with a big coil of rope. One end of it he tied round his own waist. The other he asked a few sturdy fishermen to hold fast. And before anyone could say anything, he plunged into the surging waters and was struggling forward towards the tree top.

With many clever strokes of his arms he headed on countering the force of the river. His dark, supple muscles could be seen gripping and coiling as he struggled against the fury of the river. Yet, inch by inch, he advanced and soon a cry of relief was sent up by us when he reached the place. Holding on to something he removed the end of the rope from his waist—and fastened it firmly to one of the rafts. He waved his hand, asking the others to pull. And they did.

The house-top, slowly got free from the entanglement and was checked by the rope from its onward surge with the river-stream. Sturdy, arms were pulling the rope from the bank. The youth was holding on to the rope, and was being drawn in. Nearer came the whole wreckage, to the joy of all.

But, suddenly, everyone gasped, and many of us shouted desperately. The youth had suddenly let go his hold on the rope. The water around him had suddenly changed into a dark colour. "He is hurt; it is blood," cried many voices, "Save him for God's sake." But he had struck against the submerged lamp-post and had been rendered unconscious, and now was being swiftly swept down the stream—to the horror of us all!

And no human effort save this saviour! The child in the cradle —miraculously enough—was saved. But the saviour was swept off our view to cross the bar and enter the eternal depths of the Arabian Sea. Is it that King Neptune needed this gem of bravery to enrich his scanty submarine treasure? I returned from the place heavy at heart!

OBSCURUS.

Bombay.

A DUEL WITH A PANTHER

I am sorry I do not remember the exact date and year of the incident, but it was about ten years ago at Jhalod, in the Panch-Mahals district. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when I entered the town. The day was very cold and nobody came out except for some urgent need.

After attending to my appointments, I was to return to my headquarters at Limdi, seven miles from Jhalod. Just near the hospital, I saw people gathered near a field with guns, swords, spears, etc. So I went there to see what was the matter. To my great surprise I saw a Bhaiya with a "lathi" in hand fighting with a full grown panther. The scene was very thrilling. I did not like to see the scene any longer on account of various sorts of fears rising in my heart, but I could not leave the site. My heart had sunk, but my eyes were eager to see the result. So, keeping my bicycle aside, I climbed up a tree to behold the scene from a safe distance.

There was a man with a gun on the same tree. I told him to shoot and save the Bhaiya, but he paid no heed. The duel lasted for about ten minutes, but it seemed as long as ten hours. During these ten minutes, I saw the panther retreating thrice and return charging with double the force and ferocity. The Bhaiya, standing erect, defied the attacks with blows of his "lathi" very skillfully, but I saw that he could not escape the scratches of the panther's claws.

At the last round I saw the Bhaiya's "lathi" torn. It was a very critical moment. Help was quite essential, but none dared to give it. The Bhaiya also appeared to be on the point of giving up all hopes. He was swinging his torn "lathi" as strongly as he could, with his fatigued limbs. At last, a man sitting on a tree threw his "lathi" towards the Bhaiya, which fortunately fell quite near for him to pick up.

Giving the hardest blow on the skull of the panther with his torn "lathi," the brave and skillful Bhaiya turned and picked up the fresh "lathi," and swung it at once for the next blow, but the tiger was no longer standing. It was lying kicking in the air, breathing his last with heavy sighs and sounds of agonies. The brave Bhaiya did not touch his fallen foe. He stood attentively watching and waiting for the next charge, which never came. A bang from one of the guns was heard, and the panther was no more.

The Bhaiya was severely wounded. He was taken to the hospital, and when recovered, he was rewarded with a purse and a certificate by the local Government.

A. R. MASTOOR.

Broach.

A FLOOD-TIME RESCUE

It was during the South Kanara Monsoon of 1923. The floods were just subsiding, after having done extensive damage over the district. I was coming to Poona from Mangalore by train.

There is a bridge about a hundred yards in length, just after

(Continued on page 27.)

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The German Peasant House

A Growth Of The Soil Of Which It Stands, It Enshrines Age-Old Traditions Of The Germanic Peoples

(By Konard Haumann)

It is not alone in the historic cities and towns of Germany that the tourist from abroad can find evidences of an ancient culture. On the byways and in the mountains he will find everywhere the German peasant house—of different types in north, middle and south Germany, but always a growth of the soil on which it stands. And where the German peasants have clung to the traditional method of building, they have preserved also the old customs and furnishings.

Lower Saxon Homes

Hamburg and Bremen, the two great harbour cities, lie in the territory of old Lower Saxon peasant house. One finds the best types in the marshy districts of Holstein, in the "Altes Land," the Hadeln Land, the Luneburg Heath and the moorlands of north Germany. A thickly thatched roof of straw rests on low walls of brick or timber. In the "Altes Land" the high brick gables often exhibits wonderful ornamentation.

The interior of the house exhibits the three-have from of the Old Christian basilica. The large door opens into the middle floor which serves as threshing floor, and at the right and left are the stables. At the rear is the living room, with its open fireplace. A kettle hangs on a crane over the fire, and the whole family life centres around the fireplace, at which every member has his or her denfinite place. The bedrooms lie beyond the partition behind the fireplace, so that the peasant can keep an eye on his cattle at night through a window. One finds in many houses heavy carved oaken tables and chairs, and the small windows are often ornamented with painted panes. Life goes on here as it did centuries ago. Especially interesting types of such houses are found in Molln, Fork, Steinkirchen Rubke, Kirchwarder, Suderau. Kaltenkirchen, Preetz, Gromitz, Sunsel and the Luneburger Heath.

The Frisian peasant houses exhibit a very ancient type of the Lower Saxon architecture. They stand under old trees on the meadows on the dikes of the North Sea and on the Frisian Islands. They are low, of red brick, with straw thatch and a few small windows and are built facing the South as a protection against the north winds from the sea. Dwelling house and stables are connected by long low room.

The Wesphalian peasant houses which one can visit best from Muster or Dortmund, have the barndoor in the middle of the brick gable end. They stand generally under old oaks and lindens and have something of the sturdy, practical character of their inhabitants.

Wendish Peasantry

A trip of two hours by auto from Berlin brings one to the Wendish houses of the peasants in the Spreewald. These are blockhouses on stone foundations surrounded by water. The roofs are thatched with moss-covered rushes or straw, and conventionalized serpents' or horses' heads ornament the peaks of the gables Lehde, near Lubbenau, is a unique Spreewald village where every house has its own harbour for the skiff is the only means of travel known here. The costume of the Spreewald women is widely known, with its bright, broad skirts and embroidered headdress with wide wings. An excellent opportunity for observing these costumes is afforded by the procession to the church in Burg every Sunday morning.

A Typical Black Forest House in the Kimbach Valley.

Old Germanic influence shows itself in the unique "Laubenhauser" in the lowlands around Elbing, in East Prussia, in Brandenburg and south of Magdeburg. The front part of the house, of timbers, rests on piles.

Near Magdeburg one comes into the land of the middle German peasant house. They are livelier and more friendly. In this heart of Germany lies Thuringia, a charming land of wooded hills peopled by a pleasant and industrious race. Here one finds villages with stately peasant houses of Franconian type, with dwelling stables and barn together, but also many industrial villages. The houses are in large part covered with slate from basement to ridgepola. In the industrial centres live the glassblowers who make ornaments for Christmas trees (Lauscha), and thermometers (Neustadt on the Rennsteig), and the makers of toys and dolls (Sonneberg and Waltershausen). Their products are known all over the world.

In Toyland

From Dresden it is but a short trip to the Erzgebirge, the Vogtland (with Bad Elster) and the Riesengebirge. In the Saxon Erzgebirge one finds the small whitewashed house with slate roof. When the house stands on the crest of a hill, the roof on the weather side reaches to the ground as a protection against snow. They are a poor people who live in the small rooms of these houses, but clever workers. This is the homeland of lacemakers, but this home industry is unfortunately dying out, and of the carvers of wooden toys, whose products are unique. But despite the fact that these toys have conquered the whole world, the men who make them belong to the poorest race in Germany

Other characteristic houses are the scattered huts, roofed with corrugated iron, of the inhabitants of the Vogtland, standing in tiny fields and surrounded by trees. The Vogtland is the "musical corner" of Germany, where every kind of musical instrument is made. Characteristic are also the "Bauden" high up in the Riesengebirge, the Giants' Mountains the home of the legendary Rubezahl, the spirit of the mountains. Originally these were simple houses with dwelling room, stable and barn, intended to shelter men and animals in the summer. From them have developed many comfortable inns, frequented by both winter and summer tourists in these lofty hills, with their beautiful old "Capital" of Hirschberg.

From Kassel, with its famous palace of Wilhelmshohe, one reaches the Schwalm, where one finds the brightest and most typical peasant costumes. Bright are also the peasant houses brown-white framework with red tiled roof and doors painted blue or red. The livingroom serves also as bedroom. Here everybody, from the tiniest children to the oldest inhabitants, wears the traditional costume on week days as well as Sundays. The Schwalm woman wears on festival days all the skirts she owns, even if there be two dozen, coming down only to the knee. No one should miss an opportunity to see a peasant wedding or the annual Kirmesse, or rededication of the church.

Black Forest

The best representatives of the south German peasant house are those in the Black Forest and the Bavarian Alps. The Black Forest, easily reached from romantic Heidelberg or Baden-Baden is the great district of fir forests in the pleasant German southwest where the famous euckoo clocks are made. The Black Forest house stands under high firs. Its low walls are crowned by a thatched or shingled roof, which covers living room stables and barn. The oldest houses have no chimney. Many paned windows made the interior bright and cheerful. The head of the house still has a patriarchal position—his word is law for the rest of the family and the servants. On Sunday he wears a long frock, coat, a red vest knee breeches a high collar and a flat felt hat. The peasant woman has a corsage and puffed sleebes with brightly coloured, skirts. Strangers are permitted to participate at peasant weddings provided they stand their share of the expense.

Alpine Peasantry

Munich, the beautiful, art-loving capital of Bavaria is the gateway to the mountains of Upper Bavaria. The Alpine peasant builds his small house in the grandiose mountain landscape of the Alpine peaks and flowering slopes. The roof, flat and shingled, weighted with stones has widely projecting eaves. A wooden balcony runs around it. The walls are frequently ornamented with mottoes and pictures of saints, such as one sees, for instance in Oberammergau. The living room is on the southwest side. In it one finds carved furniture and may antlers the old carved and brightly painted cupboards and disappearing. The Alpine peasant sticks to his hat with the chamois beard or eagle feathers, knee breeches of leather or chamois skin, and short stockings covering only the calves of the legs, and the women also wear picturesque costumes. This is the home of the zither and the merry "Schuplattler."

The tourist will not only enjoy a visit to these old peasant homes, but will learn from them something of traditions centuries old.

THE LATE Mr. JUSTICE AVORY : An Appreciation

(By: K. H. E. Tarapore, B.A., Bar-at-Law.)

I have read with sustained interest the excellent treatise by Mr. Gordon Lang on the late Mr. Justice Avory. I am sure that the author's attempt to picture the life-work of this eminent jurist is one which will exact a tribute of admiration from every reader pursuing the legal profession. Not only that, but the author's earnest attempt to remove the erroneous belief that Sir Horace was merely a "hanging Judge" by showing and clearly analysing the integrity of the late Judge, with various quotations not only from his classical summing up, but by the honest confessions of the very prisoners tried before him, will no doubt prove that the name of Justice Avory will ever remain as an enduring monument of British justice.

It is said that Mr. Justice Avory lacked the sense of humour which Mr. Justice Darling had in abundance. Sense of humour, perhaps, is needed in a Judge to relieve the monotony of the grim atmosphere of a criminal court. But it need not be forgotten that, dignity, and a measure of aloofness from the Bar, are the two essential virtues that have always stood a Judge in great stead in coming to a right conclusion about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner in the dock. These characteristics Mr. Justice Avory had in a great measure. The profundity of his observations in Court, it appears, was so unfathomable that even a great leader of the Bar thought that there was a wide gulf between him and the late Judge. But a critical analysis of the attitude of the Judge towards the cause of justice which could be perceived in the model summing-up in Rex vs. Vaquier shows that the gulf is there, not for those who had a clear honest defence, but for those who have grown grey in placing before the Judge their cases not only completely twisted in facts but with a bad application of law. Sentiment, they say, the late Sir Horace had none. The answer is quite clear, that in the administration of justice and particularly criminal justice it would be a boon to the aggrieved parties if the Judge rather had not any sentiment than possessed some such feelings which might lead a Judge astray.

Sympathy and feelings the late Sir Horace had, but only towards those who stood his tests. This great bulwark of British justice fully believed in the maxim that punishment should be awarded in full proportion to the gravity of the offence, a belief which is illustrated by his sentences in the bigamy cases where he described the offence as "rape by fraud." The two letters between the late Sir Edward and the late Sir Horace show with a completeness of detail that one who appeared on the Bench the very personification of sternness and dignity, was not so in his private life.

The masterly summing-up in Rex vs. Vaquier points to the indomitable courage with which he conducted trials, always inspiring awe in the minds of the malefactor. Thus there is small wonder that in his quest to uphold the cause of justice and in his attempt to administer the law of the country with the true and the just traditions of national honour, his pure integrity and pious beliefs are misunderstood to a measure.

There is one thing, one finds from the pages of this book that there is not a single first class criminal trial of great magnitude included in the volume, in which the late Justice Avory acquitted the accused in the dock, with the solitary exception of the "Stella Maris" case, even which ultimately ended in the conviction for some other offence.

"I don't give prisoners what they like, I give them what I like." This observation on the part of the late learned Judge clearly points to his motto that 'if you are guilty I will punish you deservedly and if you are innocent I will give you your cherished liberty.' All those utterances on the part of the late Judge during trials show fully that he possessed in his frail figure a lion's heart. It may not

The late Mr. Justice Avory

be that the life work of this great Judge will remain and go down to history as the work of a great poet, but still members of the legal profession and the general public have reasons to be grateful for the evenhanded justice he administered, thereby helping society for well over quarter of a century by the removal of the wrong-doers from amongst the peaceful citizens. If examined from a true spiritual point of view an honest administrator of justice has as much claim to be remembered by posterity as a great poet who leaves his literary heritage behind him for the nation. Justice Avory is dead, but the lessons he has taught will long prevail.

For wit in high places we recommend that historic remark made originally by Czar Nicholas of Russia that Turkey was a "sick man," in the days when Russia was looking longingly towards that country. The Austrian Metternich, to whom he was speaking, promptly replied, "Are you speaking as physician or heir?"

THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

Some, at least, of the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle," must have dreamt dreams or heard, at first-hand, from friends or relations, of dreams dreamt by the latter, the main incidents of which corresponded in an astonishing manner with the actual events of waking life, which occurred either simultaneously with, or prior to or later, than the actual dream, and of which the dreamer had no previous knowledge whatever.

Such readers are invited to relate their strange dreams, and the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, account of such a dream, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 1st October, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 13th October 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

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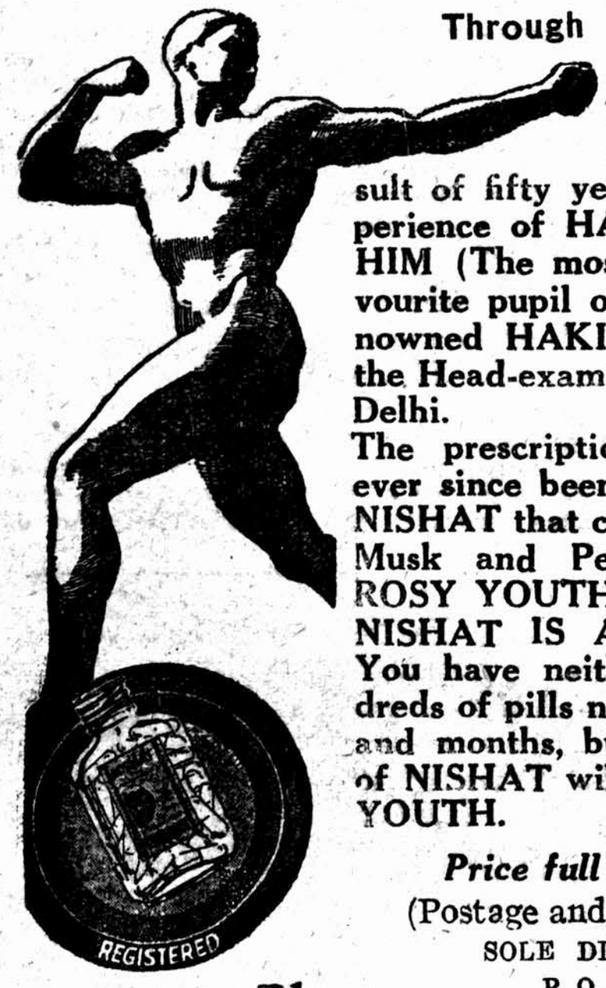

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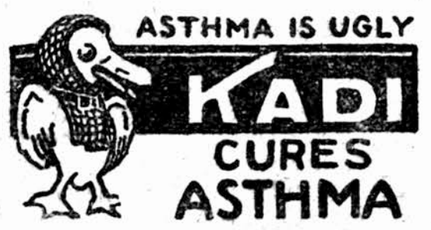

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"The Bravest Deed Seen By Me"

the long tunnel near Kasargod, thirty miles from Mangalore. Being a small one, it has no railings on either side, nor has it a wooden enclosure such as is provided on long bridges for the shelter of pedestrians when a train passes.

Our train had just emerged from the tunnel, when the engine blew short, repeated whistles and suddenly slowed down. Looking out, we saw a woman with a bundle of grass on her head, right in the middle of the bridge, walking on the single narrow plank between the rails! The shrieking whistles and the sudden appearance of the monster of the metals must have scared her, for with one piercing scream, she jumped into the river below! It all happened in a flash.

Though the floods had subsided, water still ran in deep torrents below to the sea a mile away. By this time the train had come to a standstill on the bridge. There was great confusion among the passengers and before we knew what to do, a young man in our compartment, tall and lean, pushed aside his companions, opened the door of the carriage and plunged into the river with his clothes on! There were shouts of approval and encouragement, but the task of such a lean, weak-looking man carrying a woman across the strong current to the bank—conceding that he was a good swimmer—seemed hopeless.

The woman, who evidently did not know swimming, had gone down right to the bottom and for a minute there was no sign of her as well as her rescuer.

Meanwhile, the train had been shunted on to the mainland through guard's presence of mind; scores of passengers alighted and ran to the bank to offer help to the victims.

At this point there was great shouting and applause from the train and we saw, to our unspeakable joy, the man holding the woman by her hair, struggling towards the bank, paddling with one hand! The strain was too great for him, for he was gasping and every moment, we felt, he might give away. We ran along the bank and when he was sufficiently near, threw him a long piece of cloth knotted together. He caught hold of it and with difficulty reached the bank safely.

The woman, who had only gulped water, revived under first aid: the young man, who was a student, recovered soon. It was touching to see the woman crying her gratitude to her rescuer. We showered praises and gifts on him for his bravery in risking his life against heavy odds. He declined the compliment, saying that it was nothing but an impulsive act, for if he had for a moment doubted his strength, he would never have jumped in. The modest youth did not know that it is precisely selflessness that constitutes bravery!

A. BHASKAR RAO.

Bombay.

SAINT GEORGE AND THE HORNETS

I have heard of many brave deeds and I have witnessed many on the screen at Cinema Shows, but there is one simple act of courage that I was an eye-witness of in real life.

A boral fete was in progress in Allahabad, a city of the United Provinces, in the compond of the Mayo Hall. The Treasurer of one of the Girls' Schools, who was a Knight and a Judge, was exhibiting some rare blooms and my schoolmates and I were his guests at the Flower Show. Our brother school was also well represented

The Mayo Hall building had a belfry tower and three boys, in-

(Continued from page 24.)

dulging in a foolish prank, climed up to the belfry and rang the bell, which had been in disuse for goodness knows how long.

Talk about disturbing a hornets' nest! The truth of the saying was borne out that day. The atmosphere became dense with vibrating winged creatures,—not harmless as a swarm of locusts—but out for vengeance.

Wild panic followed and a dangerous stampede would have resulted, but this possibility was annihidated by the fact that the fete was largely attended by well-disciplined scholars.

The Ambulance was busy, the three first casualties being the self-appointed bell-ringers. These three boys were carried away to hospital in an unconscious state. A baby-in-arms was stung to death. The hornets caked themselves on the bald head of an old man and he was taken away from the fete in a swoon. The nurses were kept busy applying Ammonia to inflamed parts, as the stung members of the public were admitted to the hospital and sal volatile was also in great demand by the hysterical and fainting.

Those of us schoolgirls who were rescued were lined up at a safe distance and the schoolboys displayed a fine spirit of courage in the way they went back into this Inferno to rescue our missing ones. As each volunteer for relief work came forward we cheered wildly.

The finest example of study, unflinching courage and fortitude was shown by the late Treasurer of our school. He was one of the "Upper Ten" of the station and could have easily driven off to the Club and left us to our fate (at the fete) but, not he he did not budge from the danger zone till every schoolgirl and schoolboy was accounted for. The hornets went up his coat-sleeves and up the legs of his trousers; they settled on his face and head, but he was impervious to their attacks, or was it that he was too engrossed in his duty?

When he at long last appeared outside to say 'Goodnight,' the whole city echoed with our cheers, and, when he waved acknowledgment, the dead hornets were dropping out of his clothes.

It was a day of heroes, but Saint George (as one of our "little ones" called him instead of Sir George) excelled everyone in vanquishing the hornets.

MRS. M. H. R. BERRY

Bombay.

A PARSEE YOUTH'S HEROISM

The bravest deed witnessed by me, was in the year 1923, when I was a student, a incident which is as fresh in my mind as though it had happened yesterday. It was in the rainy month of July of that year, one dark night while returning home at about 10-30 p.m. from a Picture show that I witnessed a horrible scene. Three Pathans had waylaid three passers-by near Tardeo Bridge and were assaulting them. Those who have seen this Bridge will readily agree that it being the last Tram terminus of that section, is very rarely frequented during late hours. The first victim was a Mahomedan and the Pathans beat him mercilessly, having robbed him of his purse, which contained Rs. 100, The second one was also a Mahomedan who, however, managed to escape. The third one was a Parsi, who put up a brave fight, caring little for his life. But, unfortunately, he got exhausted, fighting single-handed with the three burly Pathans and his life was in grave danger. The manner in which he grappled with the Pathans single-handed though severely injured was simply astonishing.

At this stage, a brave Parsi youth named Jamshed turned up, and fought with the three bullies with the utmost bravery. The Pathans seeing this youth interfering with their plans turned their attention to him, stabbing him with a knife severely. But this youth being an athlete and a wrestler, stood his ground against them all. The first victim of the Pathans, instead of calling for assistance and helping his rescuer had run away for his life. The third victim, who put up a brave fight, was severely injured by this time, so he could not return the attack. Hence, Jamshed had to grapple with these three burlies single-handed. Though stabbed, he had caught hold of the middle man, who was a middle-aged man of about 40 and beat him mercilessly. But in spite of tremendous blows from this champion athlete, this burly Pathan stood his ground for a long time unmoved. This inspired the other two to attack Jamshed desperately. But the latter repeated the blows on the middle one who was exhausted by this time and moved backward. Jamshed at last overpowered him and caring little for his own wound he secured the Pathan and handed him over to the Police who were nearby. The other two, seeing this ran away.

The gallantry of Jamshed was highly applauded in the leading newspapers of the city at the time and was also appreciated by the Government by whom he was presented with a gold medal. At a social gathering he was also rewarded with a gold watch for his bravery.

F. M. POSTVALA.

Deolali.

A TUG OF WAR WITH A SERPENT

It was in the year 1917. I was then in College in Poona. I was living in the city on the first floor of a house and a middle class family of six members lived on the ground floor. One early morning the mother of the children was horrified to see a serpent in one of the rooms. At once she gave an alarm by crying out "serpent," "serpent." The father of the children was out on night duty and had not still returned. The eldest son, on whom fell the responsibility of the family during the absence of the father, was hardly fourteen. But lo! see the bravery of the boy! Finding the family in danger, the boy took up a stick and ran towards the creature with the intention of killing it.

The wily reptile getting scent of the coming peril, had quickly moved out towards a hole at the bottom of the compound-wall. The boy chased it thither and when it had half entered into the hole, he caught hold of its tail and coiled round his wrist whatever part of the reptile had remained outside. He then sat down with his legs against the compound-wall and began to pull out the serpent with all his might.

Thus went on the tug-of-war for a few minutes. But none would yield. The mother was simply horror-stricken on account of the fool-hardiness of her son, for she saw that if the reptile turned back, itmeant sure death for her son. With horror imprinted on her face she ran out and with tears in her eyes she called me down quickly as her son was in danger. When I came down and saw the boy struggling with the venomous creature. I was, for a moment, struck dumb and did not know what to do. But within a short time I mustered courage, called out other neighbours and with their aid managed to kill the serpent, which measured 4 ft. in length and 3 inches in circumference. It was indeed a bravest deed that I witnessed and it is quite fresh in my memory.

G. B. DEO.

Thana.

A TRUE LOVER'S BRAVEST DEED

It was in the year 1924, on the eve of an annual feast in my village. The people, young and old, flocked and crowded the church. There was amongst the crowd, a certain mother, with her beautiful young daughter.

The religious rites being over and the fireworks displayed, we turned towards our dear homes, which were lying beyond the thick palm groves. In the midst of these trees, there was a dark, deserted, snake-infested well.

It was a pitch dark night. The clouds above were hanging thickly and there was not a star to be seen in heaven. The mother and daughter, for some purpose, advanced before us into the by-path of the palm groves. They carried no light. The woman took her daughter's hand in hers, and they advanced together, fearing all the while that they might fall into that deserted well. Step by step, tumbling here, striking against the trees there, they completely lost their way and wandered about as in a sleep.

All of a sudden the ground gave way. There was a short jerking shriek from the girl, followed by a deep booming splash of water. The woman, with frightful piercing shouts, repeatedly called her daughter's name, but there was no response. Her loving child had fallen into the snake-infested well. She cried for help, but the only answer she got was a deep gurgling sound below. She shouted again and again.

Meanwhile, we, the neighbours, who were passing by, heard her screams for help and running forward listened to the poor woman's dreadful tale. We hurriedly procured a rope, a lantern and a ladder, but none of us dare risk our lives to rescue that unfortunate girl from the dreadful well, and particularly, at this time of the night.

In the midst of our confusion, however, a certain boy, whom we considered to be effeminate and possessing no courage, came forward and willingly offered himself, to be lowered. We at first laughed, but to our great astonishment, he helped us to the rope round his waist, took the lantern in his hand, and went down the ladder with a blessed prayer on his lips.

We stood in a breathless suspense. In a moment there was a splash of water followed by a deep silence. Then all of a sudden there was a struggle and a heavy pull at the rope. The boy below shouted in a drowning tone to pull the rope. Slowly we six struggled together. At last the lifeless body of the girl in the arms of our hero appeared. The poor mother fainted.

We tried our utmost to bring the girl to life, but without success. At last we gave up in despair. There were tears in our eyes as we stood silently gaping at that still body. Our hero was sobing bitterly we knew not why; perhaps, he was an unlucky lover of the equally unlucky girl. But that is not our concern, dear readers. We only remember, as if it was only yesterday, that he risked his life dearly for that beautiful but unfortunate girl. Even the bravest of hearts would have shuddered from entering that dark, deserted, snake-infested well.

CLIFTON TELLIS.

Margao, Goa.

Towards Better Health

Eye-Treatment Without Glasses

Real Remedy Of Eye-Troubles Is Not Wearing Spectacles But To Learn How To Use Eyes Properly

(By SJT. ANIL BARON RAY.)

Of the ailments created by the highly artificial conditions in which men are living on account of civilisation, eye-troubles can be placed in the forefront. Reading and writing, painting, embroidering, and other fine artistic work, living in crowded cities full of dust and heat and as well as obstruction to the range of vision, continuous physical and mental strain caused by the exacting conditions of life, have created a state of things which affects the eye-sight so much that at the present day it will be no exaggeration to say that about ninety per cent people suffer from defective eye-sight. It is obvious that all these cases are not due to some organic disease in the eye. The remedy of glasses, the most popular and most commonly used at the present day is no remedy at all. Glasses neither cure the defect nor completely stop the progress of myopia or hypermetropia. They are simply an aid to the eye, as crutches are to the lame. Any one who has ever worn glasses for some time knows what a torture they are. It is almost impossible to find glasses which exactly fit the eyes; then there is the difficulty of keeping them in the right position of the eye, of keeping them clean and transparent, besides the constant danger of having the thrust into the eyes by the slightest knock from the outside. People accept glasses as something quite indispensable. I was told by veteran eye-specialists that two pairs of glasses, one for distant vision and another for near vision, were as indispensable to me as food. It has become so much a fashion with educated men to wear spectacles that it is almost regarded as a sign of respectability and culture. But slavery to custom and fashion is one of the worst forms of slavery standing in the way of man's progress.

NATURE HERSELF SUPPLIES CLUES

Nature teaches us to use our faculties, to walk, to speak, to use our teeth and eyes as well as to think and reason; but it is well-known that by training man can do all these natural functions much more effective, aesthetic and harmonious better, in a way insuring their healthy functioning and development; and doing this is itself natural as it is Nature that has supplied man with intelligence and will, so that he may rise above the mechanical modes of the mere animal life and evolve a higher rational and spiritual life. By the exercise of his 'Buddi' man can guide and control the natural instincts and impulses, even discard them when they are inimical to his upward evolution, and form new habits which may become "second nature". The history of human civilisation and culture is mostly a formation of these habits. In this way man has evolved society and government, religion and science, art and poetry and has already risen considerably above the primitive state of Nature. But as a sort of compensation, he has lost the vital balance which keeps the animals and primitive men in excellent bodily health. Man must recover that balance now not by going back to the state of the cave man as some people seem to advocate, but by rising to a higher level, and Nature herself supplies the clues to such a higher harmony to which humanity is destined. Though it is essential to have a healthy and strong body for the development of our higher possibilities, the health and animal joys of the primitive life are certainly not worth having at the cost of civilisation and culture. The natural instincts and impulses are most effective so far as they go, but they do not go very far. In order to rise to a higher order of life man must be able to adapt himself consciously and intelligently to changed conditions. The process of evolution in Nature has been inconscient; in man she has risen to an intelligent consciousness so that she may achieve her last conquest on earth by evolving a body free from disease, old age and death, which will be the vehicle of a spiritual divine life and thus realise the goal of Immortality on earth foreseen and predicted by her prophets.

USE EYES PROPERLY

The real remedy of the eye troubles from which so many people are suffering to-day is not wearing spectacles, but to learn how to use the eyes properly. It is a well-known fact, that though often neglected in practice, the mind and the body require sufficient exercise as well as rest in order to function healthily. That wonderful vital organ, the heart, shows what amount of work our organs can do if exercised properly. Nature has put such rhythm into its action that in the midst of work it recoups itself by rest and can go on working indefinitely keeping the body alive. The eye is another organ which has to act almost continually—even in sleep the eye is working with the activity of the mind and imagination—and Nature has provided means so that it may get sufficient rest in the midst of continuous work. It is by ignorant neglect of taking full advantage of these means that men suffer from most of their eye troubles. The first essential thing to learn about the eye is to learn the use of the eye lids. The eye gets rest whenever it is closed, and the eye lids are there to give that rest continually. The normal eye blinks or closes and opens very frequently. See how the eye lids work in a child who has not yet lost its natural impulse and acquired the vicious habit of staring. You do not see a thing better by staring, as the eye soon gets tired and the vision becomes blurred. We see things perfectly only when we blink frequently; the natural, normal blinking is so swift and gentle that the vision is not at all interrupted, but that momentary closing of the eye effectively prevents strain which is the root cause of eye troubles. In cases of imperfect sight, this natural habit is lost and must be regained by constant and deliberate practice.

NEED FOR RELAXATION.

Another essential thing to learn about the use of the eyes is the way of giving relaxation to them when they become tired. They should be given complete rest for some time. Closing the eye always gives rest but that rest is not complete, as some light penetrates through the closed eye lids; so the closed eyes should be covered with the palm of one or both hands so as to cut off the light complete. Even then the eye may not get complete rest, as the eye always works with the mind and if the mind is not restful and relaxed the eye also will not be relaxed. That is why we often get up from bed in the morning with our eyes tired, if not actually aching, sometimes accompanied by headache. To give the eyes complete rest and relaxation, we have to cover the closed eyes with the palm of our hands and allow the mind to drift with pleasant thoughts and images. This is such a wonderful method of giving relaxation to the eyes that there is hardly any case of eye trouble which is not substantially relieved by it. Another effective method of relaxing the eye is swinging Nature has provided the eye with such a delicate machinery that it can always move freely, and it is only by doing so that it can remain healthy and in good condition. The eye strained whenever it remains stationary, and is relieved when it moves with the movement of the head and the body. The active life of the primitive man in the open air and the sun is very good for the eye as well as for general health, and it is a movement in the right direction that people now are trying to counteract the evil effects of artificial living by taking as much free exercise in the open air and the sun as possible. But the usefulness of these things for the eye has not yet been fully realised and requires explanation and emphasising.

DR. BATES' EXPERIMENTS.

The theory that errors of refraction are due to permanent defects of the lens or the eyeball leads to the use of glasses as the only means of counteracting their effects. But it has been conclusively proved by thousands of experiments made Dr. W. H. Bates M. D. of America that all abnormal actions of the external muscles of the eyeball are accompanied by a strain, and that with the relief of this strain the action of the muscle becomes normal and all errors of refraction disappear. Most of the cases of defective eye sight for which glasses are now being used can be cured permanently by following a few simple eye exercises which relieve the strain. This is a great discovery made by life-long research work by Dr. Bates. Already sanatoriums have been opened in Germany and America for popularising his methods. In our country, his methods have been thoroughly studied and tested in numerous cases by Dr. R. S. Agrawal whose book on this subject is highly instructive publication. Dr. R. S. Agrawal has the zeal of a true missionary. His great aspiration is to see a new generation rising in India having perfect eye sight without glasses. He is ready to go to any part of the country to give practical demonstration of his methods. We hope that educational institutions and public bodies will readily take advantage of this generous offer. It is gratifying to learn that he has started an eye sanatorium (at 15, Daryaganj, Delhi) where besides treating patients, he gives training to a selected number of students in the principles and methods of Dr. Bates.—"Hindustan Times".

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Art Academies Frown

On The Experimenter And The Rebel

Academies of art, whether royal or national, and whatever the intention of their founders, have invariably come in the long run to stand for the same thing. Their function seems to be always to conserve the traditional and to encourage the accepted, to frown on the experimenter and to exclude the rebel. Sometimes, as in the case of Stanley Spencer, the Academy has inadvertently hooked a rebel only to cast him forth again, in fact if not in form, as soon as it discovered the strangeness of its capture. Sometimes, as in the case Burne-Jones, it has ushered an artist into the waiting-room of associateship and left him there forgotten for so long that he sneaked but again unobserved. Sometimes, as in the case of Sickert, its members have left by the front door in sheer despair. And sometimes, as in the case of Epstein, the end of the queue in the waiting-room has been told to go home because there is no room inside. Such incidents are disturbing as long as there is any hope that the Academy should stand for that freedom without which the arts cannot prosper in any but a material sense, and in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" that veteran champion of freedom in the arts Mr. D. S. MacColl returns to an attack, or rather follows up a reconnaissance, which he made as long ago as 1904. His article on "The Uses of the Royal Academy" divides itself naturally into two parts. The first is a review of the part played by the Academy as it now stands. A good many reforms have taken place within its walls since the end of the last century. Modestly enough, Mr. MacColl hardly mentions the part played by himself in instigating an inquiry into the Academy's administration of the Chantrey Bequest Fund, which was at that time "spent as a semi-charitable prize fund upon exhibitors of the year" but which is now used a good deal more intelligently. The Academy has also reformed itself by easy process of turning yesterday's rebels into to-day's Academicians, and the New English Art Club, originally started as a breeding-ground for rebels, has been its most popular recruiting-ground.

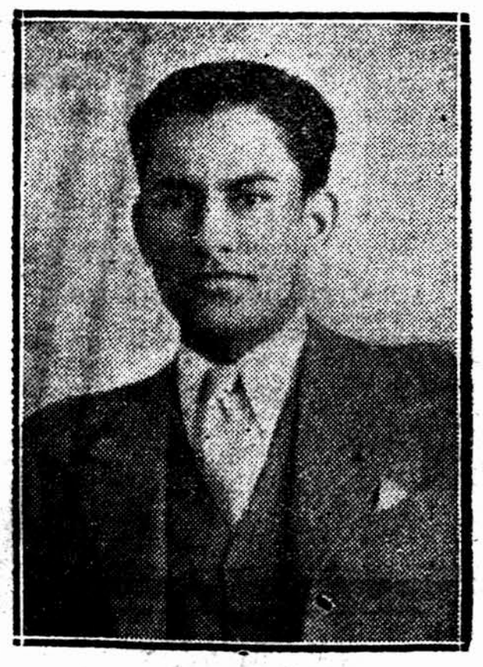
WHAT IT MIGHT BE

But much remains to be done, and the second half of Mr. MacColl's article, entitled "What the Academy Might Be" contains some proposals which, as he says, "might well be the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry". His first suggestion is for the abolition of the associateship, that "trap . . . in which wild elephants are penned and tamed till most of the mischief is out of them." To this end he would increase the number of members "to absorb associates and include designers in the crafts and industrial arts." Secondly, he suggests that "the jury and hanging committee should not consist exclusively of Academicians, but should be elected by the votes of all exhibitors of the previous year," thereby ensuring that not merely artistic reputations but also discriminating minds should be entrusted with the selection or rejection of candidates for the summer exhibition. Thirdly, and "in order to pave the way for reconstruction," an autumn exhibition of a truly national character could be held at Burlington House in which each group of artists, academic or rebel, established, semi-independent, should be allotted a space to be filled and hung by its own committee; or, alternatively, the whole thing could be organised by a mixed representative committee working under a "secretary for outside negotiations, like Mr. Eden; one whose business it would be to keep himself closely informed by visiting regularly all exhibitions, including one-man shows." Such an official, appointed by the Academy, would be able to do invaluable liaison work between the Academy and the outside world of which, at present, it chooses to know so little.

These reforms, if carried out, would do much in the way of turning the Academy into a body capable of giving some form of shelter and protection to all parties. At present it lamentably, but inevitably, fails to fulfil any such function. The enlargement of membership would have to be very carefully managed, for the tame elephant who at present enjoy full membership could hardly be expected to let loose among themselves the few wild ones whom they have admitted to the doubtful privilege of associateship. A catholic jury, elected for its wisdom rather than its eminence, could not fail to avoid many of the injustices that have been committed in the past.

TRULY NATURAL EXHIBITION

And a truly national autumn exhibition on the lines indicated would be a far more representative and stimulating affair than our present Royal Academy show, to which it would, of course, be an addition and not an alternative. The public visits the Royal Academy under the impression that it is seeing a representative collection of contemporary British painting and sculpture, though in fact it does not see there the work of one of our greatest landscape painters, Wilson Steer; has rarely seen anything by one of our finest sculptors, Jacob Epstein; has no idea of what is being done by artists of the calibre of Duncan Grant, William Nicholson, John Nash, or Paul Nash; and is now to be deprived of Stanley Spencer and possibly Sickert. That their works can be seen elsewhere is no answer. If the Academy is to be representative it must contain all schools of thought. It must admit the opposition. It must have a left wing and not wait until the present left wing has drifted to the right, as it always does, merely by virtue of sitting on the moving staircase of time. There was a time when the left wing was deeply hurt because it was cold-shouldered by the Academy. To-day time is revenging the injury; the Academy is being cold-shouldered by the left wing. That is a fatal state of affairs. An eminent body can afford to be hated, but it cannot afford to be despised.—"Manchester Guardian."



Mr. Nageshkar, founder of the "Nageshkar Academy" newly opened in Bombay, (see Art Notes page 17).

Micro-Cinematography In The Service Of Biological Research Works

(BW) For fifteen years the culture-department of the "UFA" (Film-Company) Berlin, whose cultural films find admiration and approval all over the world, has been working in the sphere of biology. In the film-city. Neubabelsberg near Berlin, the Ufa owns departments for biological wor,k which almost represent a small scientific institute. Here the wonders of micro-cinematography are created.

Micro-cinematography is the film representation of things and happenings, which the human eye cannot see nor can they be observed by any human senses. For no human eye is sharp enough to perceive the circulation of the red and white blood-corpuscles in one single drop of blood out of the five liters of blood which flow through the body of a grown-up man and which contains, altogether, 16,000 million red blood-corpuscles. The wonders of the micro-cosmos can only be revealed with the help of the microscope. And with this wonder-eye out of glass and metal we are able to penetrate into the most hidden realms. In a twenty-thousandfold enlargement we see a drop of albumin move around, we see that primary living substance, the "Amoebe", which show us with which energy even in the smallest of all living things the vital fluids work. Using the micro-camera, the microscope is placed in front of the lens. Through a small observation window it is possible to watch closely the object under the microscope during the whole time of the film-photographing. This is particularly important as it sometimes happens that the microscopic objects die in consqeuence of the strong light and heat. For that reason the light is sent through a cooling-device and light-filters .And as the prepared objects only react a short time greatest speed is necessary in turning the small lever to start a motor which moves the film stripe past the camera-lens. Also the speed has to be strictly watched, with which the movements of the microscopic objects take place.

Micro-cinematography has become an important expedient for the biological enlightenment of large numbers of people. Millions of people experience a biological film. By the plain wording of the accompanying text, and above all by the liveliness of the proceedings shown, which are after dramatically interesting, the wonders of nature's everlasting renewal of life are revealed. The layman gets an impression of the functions of the heart, this "motor of life" whose pulsating drives the blood incessantly through the human body, 70 times in one minute, throughout a whole lifetime. The secret of organic creation, the proceedings of propagation take place before our eyes. And with the recognition of the process of life the understanding grows for the forces which maintain life and health.

Oh! this

UNHEALTHY SEASON

FULL OF

Indigestion, Nausea, Dysentry, Flatulence, Cholera, etc.

which does not permit us to enjoy to our fill the plenty of nice fruits of the season. In spite of them we lose our health these days—simply because of the derangements of the stomach caused by the unhealthy influence of the climate. The best piece of advise therefore to be followed in this season is that:—

Amritdhara

Should always be kept in use. No matter what complaint you have insist on taking Amritdhara. Take it with pomegranate seed water in dysentry. Its use will prevent and cure Influenza and other fevers and cholera, etc. Keeping your stomach in order you can derive benefit from the gifts of nature and your health would improve even during these days.

Price Rs. 2—8—0, 1—4—0, 0—8—0

Postal and Telegraphic address:— AMRITDHARA, 5 LAHORE.

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The March Of Science

WORLD'S LARGEST CYLINDER

Austria Produces Gigantic Casting

An Austrian machine factory has turned out what is claimed to be the largest steel cylinder in the world, measuring 15 feet in diameter and weighing 47 tons. Its transportation is costing as much as its manufacture and is taking longer to complete.

It was ordered by a Finnish paper mill for the manufacture of a particular sort of thin, hard paper and cost 80,000 Austrian schillings (about dollars 15,000).

The main difficulty has been the great width of the object, extending all across the railway tract and blocking traffic. So it has been taken in a special truck to the nearest Danube port, after altering the time table of that line and laying circuitous rails to get round the tunnels which were too narrow to let that train pass. The cargo took the waters by means of a specially constructed shipping stage and travelled down the Danube to Galatz, where it was transferred by a floating crane, to a steamer of the Roumanian Black Sea Fleet, and transported to Port Said in Egypt.

Changing there again, it is to circumnavigate, in a big liner, south, west and north Europe—in fact nothing short of three quarters of the Continent—and on reaching the coast of Finland will be mounted on a special sledge to take it to its destination in the interior of the country.

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Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay, 2.

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EYE TROUBLES ?
Try "EYEVANCE," the challenged medication of acute and chronic eye diseases, specially CATARACT. Success guaranteed. Literature free. Sample phial Re. 1, Research Chemical Works, (B.C.), Post Box No. 12215, Calcutta.

Home-Made House

In the United States one of the greatest building firms now maintains, scattered over the States, regional depots, where all the parts and accessories of twelve different designs of house are stored. When the purchaser selects his home, having already bought a site, every necessary piece is loaded up in a mammoth lorry, so large that it provides a home for two expert assemblers, and off she—the house—goes! Fourteen days later, there appears on what was previously barren ground an impressive £800 house ready for occupation. Two days' food supplies will be found in its larder!

The house consists of soundproof concrete and asbestos walls, bolted to a steel structure; all the weight rests on the outer supports, and the occupier is thus free to switch round the rooms at will. He may remove all the interior partitions on the ground floor, when he wishes to give a dance. The roof is flat, suitable for a garden, sun decks, or terraces.

The chief marvel is the scientific utilization of space. Not an inch is wasted. The kitchen panel, as delivered from the factory, contains electric refrigerator, hot-water heater, air-conditioning plant, stove, cupboards, and clothes-washing machine. Electric clocks, cigarette lighters, and wireless sets are built into the walls. In another panel lies the "motto-unit"—the new house robot. It controls all the power available; regulates the temperature to within one degree winter and summer; and will, if wanted, act as burglar alarm at night.

Architects may deplore this new development, as it tends to standardize designs. But for thousands of people of moderate means, it makes all the difference between living in a jerry-built, tumbledown shack and a hygienic, modern home.

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, M.A., (Punjab), M.Sc., Economics (London) recently received the Ph.D. degree of Trinity College, Dublin, where he has been appointed research assistant in Economics.

A MAN TO BE FROZEN 'TO DEATH'

Doctor Seeks To Prove Truth Of His Germ Theory

Dr. Ralph S. Willard of Hollywood has chosen from 200 volunteers a scenario writer, Freeman Simovic, son of a professor, to be "frozen to death" as an expriment.

He claims to be able to kill the germs of disease in this way.

Recently he experimented with a tuberculous monkey, which he froze "to death" for two days and then revived.

The police threaten to arrest the doctor and his subject.

FOOD FROM SAWDUST

Sawdust has many uses, but not one in a million would relish a meal of it. That is to be altered, however, by Dr. Friedrich Bergius, the celebrated, German chemist, who has already succeeded in making an edible cattle fodder from wood pulp. Scrap logs and sawdust are pulverized and digested in large tanks, where the non-edible cellulose is transformed into palatable carbohydrates. The resulting meal is wholesome, nutritious, cheap; an excellent cattle-fodder. Having succeeded so far, Dr. Bergius is turning to the manufacture of food for human beings from the same source.

BRAIN BATH

A paper read by Dr. George Retan, of Syracuse University, before 10,000 medical men at the first joint meeting of the American and Canadian Medical Associations, described the "shower bath for the brain," which is the latest method of treating such infections of the brain and nervous system as infantile paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sleeping sickness, and certain forms of meningitis.

A solution of common salt and water is injected into a vein at the ankle, and fluids that accumulate in the brain and spinal column are drawn off by means of a needle inserted at the lower end of the spine. Why this happens, not even the medical fraternity can explain; but some remarkable cures are said to have resulted. A paralyzed tongue was cured in half an hour; four cases of infantile paralysis were cured, and two "brain baths" restored a boy afflicted with St. Vitus's dance.

STELLER EVENT OF 1,000 YEARS AGO

Over 1,000 years ago the star Nova Hercules burst in half. It was such a tremendous distance away that the light rays of the phenomenon—travelling at 186,325 miles a second—have only just reached the earth. The two sections of the star were observed recently by astronomers at San Jose, California.

ROCK PARER

One of the world's leading mineralogists, Mr. Edward Bottley, has perfected a machine that will revolutionize stone-cutting. It can cut rock and precious stones to a thinness of one ten-thousandth of an inch! It is with this machine that Mr. Bottley has made his famous screens from multi-coloured minerals. Although solid, the minerals have been cut so thin that light passes through them. The work is a lost art, and he is the only man in the world who can do it.

The leading experts from the jewel centres of the world have been to see it, and firms from as far field as Russia, Germany, Holland, China, Arabia, and America have purchased copies. Formerly, lapidary work depended mainly upon the skill of the cutter and his endurance, but this machine makes it almost foolproof.

ODDSFISH!

The first pair of four-eyed fish ever to be kept in captivity were recently on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. When swimming on the surface, as is their habit, one pair of eyes sees what is going on above, while the other scans the deeps. The eyes have separate retina, but use the same lenses.

There are some very queer fish in this world. The Mud Skipper exists largely on land, though it keeps its tail wet because it breathes through it! Then there is the Ghost Fish from India, that is transparent, like dull glass and its cousin the X-ray fish, that looks like a swimming skeleton—all bone. None, however, are queerer than the fighting fish of Siam (Ctenops pugnax) which have only to be shown a mirror to make a mad charge at their own reflections.

EYES TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS

American Doctor's Novel Proposal

A method of identifying criminals by their eyes as well as by their fingerprints was suggested to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which met recently at Atlantic City, New Jersey, by Dr. Carleton Simon, former Special Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City.

At the back of every human eye, across the sensitive retina, runs a fine pattern of nerves and blood vessels. Like fingerprints, these patterns are different in every individual and remain the same throughout life unless altered by disease.

Dr. Simon pointed out that such hardened types as the late John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter, and John Klutas, might undergo surgical treatment for the alteration of their fingerprints but would hardly tamper with anything so delicate as the retina. Not even the worst criminal would care to sacrifice his sight to avoid identification.

The retina may readily be photographed by a special camera hitherto used only for diagnosis of eye diseases.—"Manchester Guardian."

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FIGURE IT OUT

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on this page is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the opposite page marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like before FRIDAY, the 13th September 1935, observing the following Rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

   (a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

   (b) REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

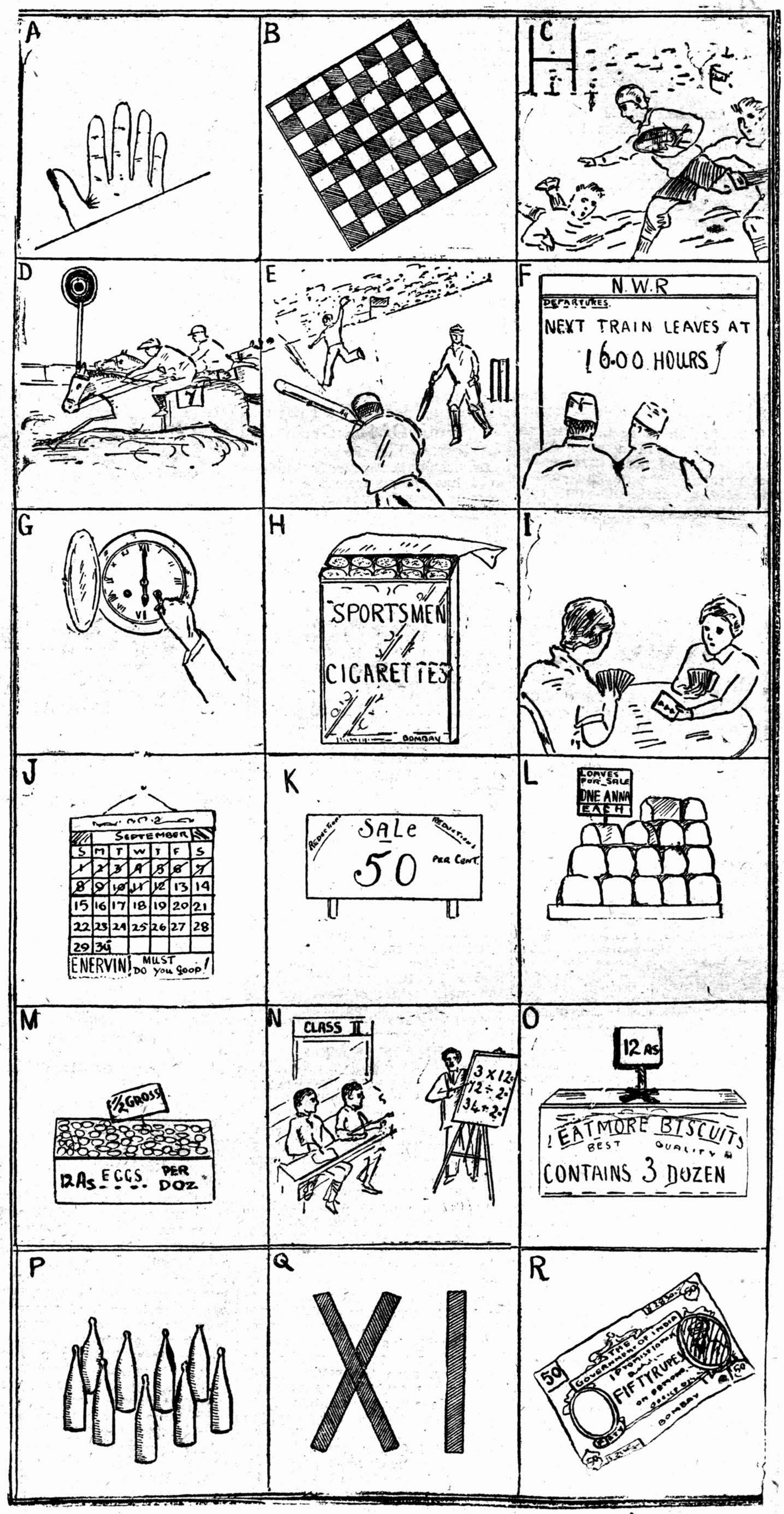
   (c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

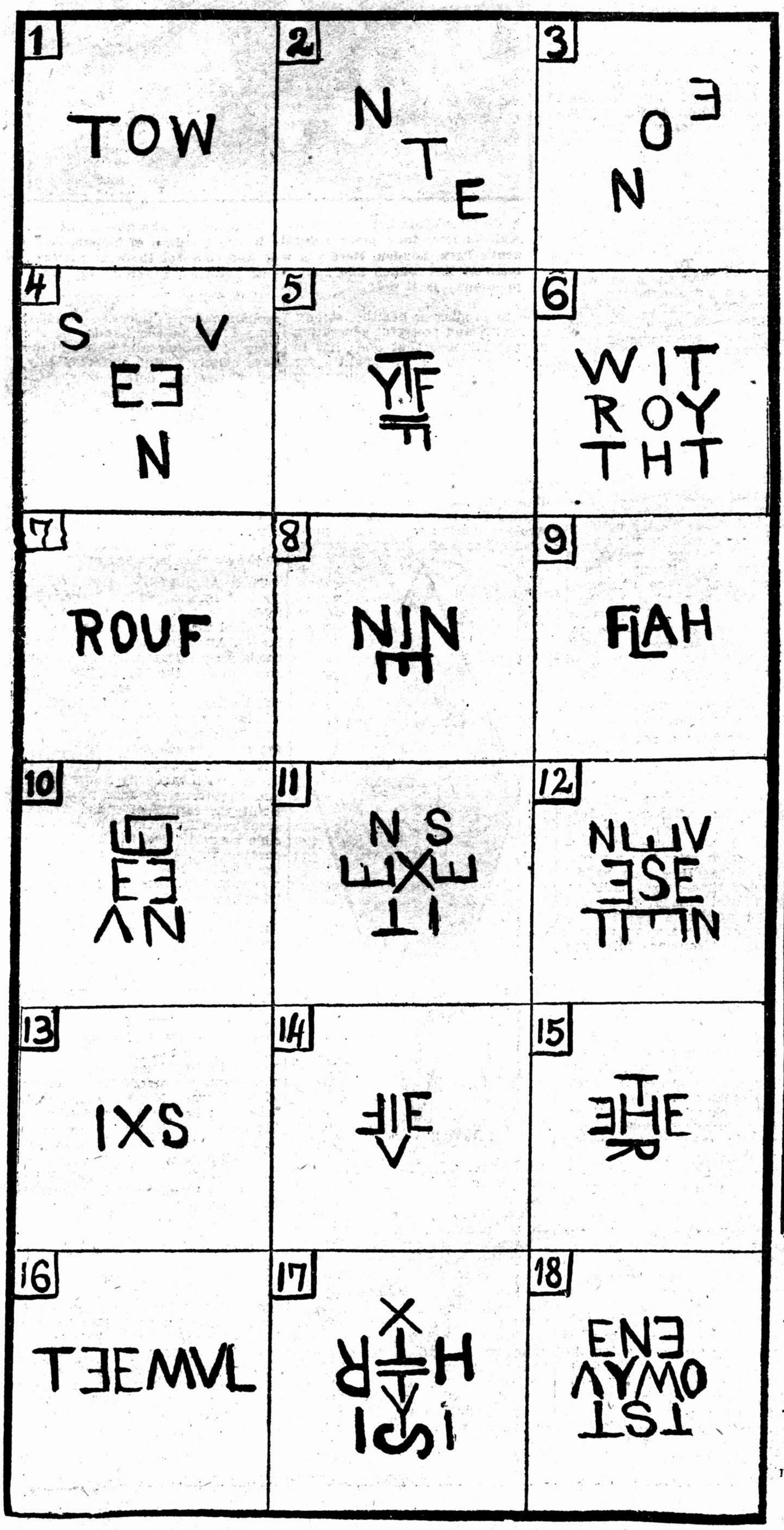
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th September 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations



COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd September, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 13th Sept. 1935.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Do you know there is nothing more restful than to gaze on a green landscape, or rest one's eyes on a field of green grass? It is amazng how the green colour refreshes and soothes one!

Since lately I have been going out for morning walks. And luckily I go by the road, where on the left as well as on the right there is plenty of greenery. These vast plains of green are indeed a feast to my eyes.

No doubt, sometimes the showers of rain disturb me. When there is a heavy pour. I have per force to return—But, I have never cared for the drizzling: On the contrary, I enjoy it. . .

So much good has this green done to me that I would advise you all to take full advantage of it. Perhaps you have been casually visiting gardens—that also is good. . . And there, when you happen to be on a "green bed," I am sure you enjoy best all kinds of play.

Those who have not "tasted" this, are well advised to try—Just run about on the green grass, and you will find you have missed something superb all these days. Your laughs and joyful screams will be more fascinating to others; and you too will feel healthier and happier!

* * * *

CHEERS EVEN THE BEASTS

Any traveller who has been over a desert will be able to tell you how the sight of green grass cheers even the beasts as they toil towards it over miles of sand.

As you can guess, grass is by no means common on a journey across desert expanse, but as soon as a spring manages to force itself through the sand grass appears.

It is really curious that grass should grow at all, for no one can actually tell how it gets there. We have only to presume that a bird on its homeward journey dropped a seed, or the wind swirled it over the desert, and that one little seed has spread in defiance of the sun and sand, as much as to say, "You will not have it your own way. Travellers will feel happier for seeing my green blades."

Grass is so common to us that we do not appreciate it, but we should feel very strange if all the grass in the world suddenly disappeared!

* * * *

CHILDREN—WE HAVE NEGLECTED THEM

(BY DR. N. S. HARDIKAR).

I wish I had more time to be with children. My present profession, however, has not allowed me to do so. The work in which I was engaged took me away from the dear little ones.

To train children is indeed a difficult task, but it is a pleasure at the same time. Time spent in training them is a distinct gain not only to the family concerned but even to the country of their birth. Children of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow. If they are properly trained and taught with a purpose, they imbibe the spirit and make its use in their after-life for the good of all.

We have spent our time in carrying on propaganda for Indian Independence; but we have utterly neglected our children. I know that it is not our fault. Continued labour, day and night, left us no energy and time to look after the children at home. We have been practically in the same position as the mill labourers who work from morning to night at the machines and go home tired to see their sleeping children. For days and months the children of such mill labourers do not even see the face of their parents. The fate of many a Nationalist has been similar. To leave one's home earlier than the dawn when children are yet slumbering and to return home after midnight when they are dreaming—such has been the programme of many a propagandist.

I have heard it said by many mothers and sisters that their sons and brothers as well as daughters and sisters have been utterly neglected by their men folk due to Nationalists' activity. They have not paid attention even to their school studies; leave alone the development of their mind and character. It is indeed a pity to see the way in which the children have been neglected by my colleagues in Nationalists' circles. I have always felt it and have so expressed about it to them. I know it was not possible for them to look after the education of their little ones due to other activities. Still however, the fact remains that the children of workers of the Nation did suffer greatly in their development on account of sheer neglect of either the parents or guardians.

I too have been a guilty person along this line. In my teens I was paying attention to the studies of youngsters at home as well as to the development of their character. But, after my return from America, I could not do anything. It was not even possible for me to attend to my own personal needs. How then could I have spared time for children, though I liked and loved to play with them and train them?

In our patriotic zeal we did not allow our children to join any Children's Organizations which were either Governmental or semi-Governmental. That was but right. We did not want our children to be in the hands of those who were inculcating foreign ideas in their minds. National Institutions which were meant for the betterment of children, whose parents or relatives were engaged in carrying on national activities, were flooded in the country. But, there too, no special care or individual attention was paid either to their studies, health, or moral development. Gradually, these institutions too dwindled down. When those were in existence our children were in the hands of national minded and patriotic teachers. But when those were closed, they were again left to themselves uncared for.

Our younger generation has thus suffered immensely. This is not due to our negligence, but due to heavy work that was automatically thrown upon the shoulders of national workers during the last 14 years of their political life. It is, indeed, a pity; but what is to be done? We should only take a lesson from the experiences that we have derived so far and try to modify our public life in a manner suitable to the better development of an all-round growth. Then, and then only, we shall be able to produce a healthy, strong, energetic, and powerful generation to face all odds that one has to encounter during the fight for freedom and face them boldly and intelligently.

A Children's Market, run entirely by children, who also acted as stall-holders, took place recently in the Gardens of Holme, Regent's Park, London. Here you will find some of them in excitement at this 'Punch and Judy Show': Indeed, a study in expressions.—Is it not?

* * * *

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KOH-I-NOOR

(BY BRO. RAMANAND KHAITAN).

Dear Readers, I am the famous diamond, Koh-i-noor. My native country is India. I am the most precious, brightest and most beautiful of all the diamonds,

CHEERY CHEERS!

which have been dug out of the rich soil of India. But it is bad luck on my part, as well as on the part of India that I could not long enjoy the love and affection of my birth place, and now I am brightening the crown of the emperor of India and the king of England.

I came out of the womb of the Mother Earth of Golcunda and not now, but in very ancient times. At that time India was enjoying full independence, and was under the control of the Kauravas and Pandavas. My beauty and glaze soon attracted everyone's attention, and the kings looked upon me with their lusty eyes. At that time, I felt a peculiar joy in my heart and a kind of sensation in my every limb, which I am quite unable to describe.

After the Hindu Rajahs, India came under the control of the Mohammaden rulers. At that time I was in the hands of the King of Gwalior and passing my days calmly. But, unfortunately, my master was defeated by Humayun and I had to pass over into the hands of the second Moghal emperor of India. I was kept safe in the precious treasury of the Mughal Emperors. Now, Shah Jahan, whose glorious reign was notable for its pomp and splendour, appeared on the scene. He attached me to his peacock throne, and every one who sat on the throne at first looked upon me with eyes that betrayed pride.

Then Aurangzeb's turn came. He had imprisoned his father. He took me out from the throne and attached me into his golden necklace. After his death, same methods were adopted by the weak successors of the Moghal Emperor. And though all the emperors, who ruled after the death of Aurangzeb, were powerless, still they always felt pride of possessing a diamond like me.

Now the unhappy days followed, India was invaded by Nadir Shah, and that cruel invador plundered Delhi, the capital of India, with a great severity. Oh! what a horrible scene it was, the roads were covered with the dead bodies and were turned into red rivers. I too was thinking about my future life, lying in the necklace of Mohammed Shah, the then emperor of India. He loved me more than anything else. For fear of my going into the hands of the foreign invador, he kept me concealed in his 'Taj.' But it was too difficult for him to cheat a commander like Nadir Shah. Nadir Shah appointed a female spy of the royal court to find me out who soon came to know my actual place and informed the invader where I was. Nadir Shah pretended to be the bosom friend of the unhappy Moghal Emperor, and as a sign of their historical friendship, they wanted to change their crowns. Mohammad Shah was in a dilemma, and he could do nothing except agreeing to the proposal of the invader. However, the crown was changed for that of Nadir Shah, and Oh, he broke the valuable 'Taj' before the very eyes of my sobbing master and took me out. Due to unbearable grief Mohammed Shah cried out "Koh-i-noor, Koh-i-noor" (Mountain of light). This is the origin of my name.

So I had to pass from the hands of the Moghal Emperors—why only from the hands of Moghal Emperors?—but also from India as well.

But Nadir Shah could not live long. He was executed by the King of Persia and then I took my shelter with Ahmad Shah Durrani, who too had proceeded towards India. Then I passed a few years

"Daring to defy all Dreads!"
(Bro. Rajaram Gopal Deo, Thana).

of my sorrowful life, living under his sons and grandsons. But his grandson Nazam Shah, was dethroned by his brother. He was very much illtreated and even blinded and then was cast into prison. He hid me carefully into the hollow of the wall. But the murderer of my master was in turn killed by his brother, and thus shared the same fate. The new king Shah Shujan, tried to find me out. One day when one of the officers of the new King, went into the cell of my faithful master, he observed me by chance and carried me into the king's hands.

But later on, he had to fly away from Persia and was compelled to take shelter in Kashmir. At that time Kashmir formed a part of the empire of Ranjit Singh, the lion of the Punjab. The Maharajah wanted to take possession of me. Shah Shujah's wife declared that if Ranjit Singh would not betray her husband into the hands of the governor of Peshawar, who was the staunchest enemy of Shah Shujah, and that if he would look after the welfare of her affectionate husband, then she would be ready to hand "Koh-i-noor" over to the hands of Ranjit Singh. However, after much deliberation, Ranjit Singh accepted the proposal and he promised as directed by the wife of Shah Shujah. He was fortunate enough to get me, and again I felt a new joy coming into my motherland.

But very soon the Maharajah was at his death bed and in order to prevent the future civil war, which might break out for me, he insisted that I should be presented to a Hindu goddess. But after his death, things were reversed. His desire was set aside and I had to live under his weak successor. But at that time a conspiracy was going on, among the nobles of the court, and very soon, Kharak Singh, my new master, was poisoned to death.

Now the second Sikh war broke out, between the English and the Sikhs. In this war, to my great misfortune, the English became victorious and Sikh power was crushed for ever. The Punjab was included in British India. I was presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1849, and I was obliged to give up my motherland and this time perhaps for ever.

Now I am passing my days calmly somehow or other in the crown of King George V. I have been very carefully dealt with and have been reduced to a very small shape. At the time of my birth, my weight was 790 carats and when I was obtained by the British my weight was 186½ carats and again by recutting I have now been reduced to 106 carats.

* * * *

A SWARM OF "BEES"

(SENT BY SIS. KOKILA.)

B hopeful, B cheerful, B happy, B kind;
B busy of body, B modest of mind;
B earnest, B truthful, B firm, and B fair:
Of all Miss B Haviour, B sure and B-ware.
B think ere you stumble for what may B-fall;
B true to yourself and B faithful to all.
B brave to B-ware of the sins that B-set,
B sure that no sin will another B-get;
B watchful, B ready, B open, B frank,
B manly to all men, whate'er B their rank.
B just and B generous, B honest, B wise;
B mindful of time, and B certain it flies.
B prudent, B liberal, of order B fond
Buy less than you need B-fore buying B-yond
B careful, but yet B the first to B-stow,
B temperate, B steadfast—to anger B slow.
B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B-tide;
B justful, B joyful, B cleanly B-side.
B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all;
B best if you can, but B humble withal.
B prompt and B dutiful, still B polite,
B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B bright.
B calm, B retiring, B never led astray;
B grateful, B cautious of those who B-tray.
B tender, B loving, B good and B-nign—
B-loved shalt thou B, and all else shall B thine.

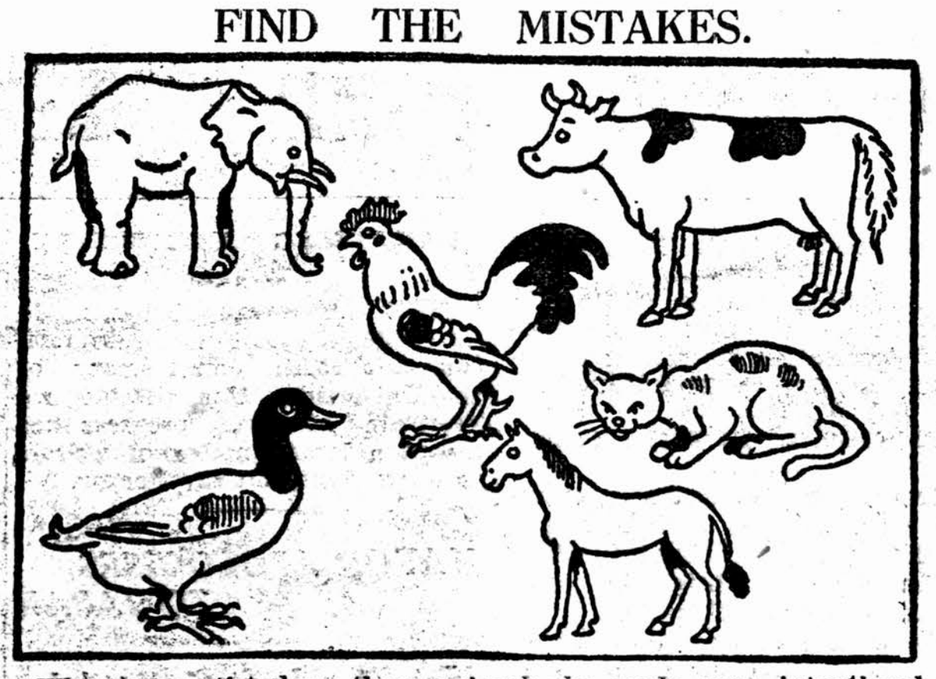
* * * *

MAGIC HANDKERCHIEF

(SENT BY BRO. NAVIN).

Roll a very small, thin silk handkerchief into as small a space as

FIND THE MISTAKES.



When our artist drew these animals, he made some intentional mistakes: Just find them out and write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, within a fortnight, mentioning your age and address. Boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition, and prizes will be awarded as usual. Please send your entries on post-cards, and remember, children of the same household, class or neighbourhood may use only one cover.

possible. The rolled handkerchief must be concealed between the first and second fingers of your right hand.

You know how to make a paper cone bag? If not, take a sheet of thin, white paper, hold the lower left corner in your left hand, the top left hand corner in your right hand, twist the lower corner over the right into the shape of a cone. The small silk handkerchief is hidden between the first and se-

"B"—A Baby in the Basket.

cond fingers of your right hand. Bend over the top of the paper cone and place it on the table.

Then tell your friends that you have prepared the magic cone, pick up the cone and open it to let your audience see there is nothing inside it. Fold the cone, but in doing so let the silk handkerchief slip from the fingers inside the cone. Close the top of the cone.

Make several magic passes with your hand, murmur "Abracadabra" three times, open the cone and pull out the silk handkerchief.

TIP THIS PICTURE SO THAT YOUR NOSE WILL TOUCH THE STAR
THEN LOOK STEADILY AT A SPOT WHERE ONE OF THE CROSSES TOUCHES THE CURVED LINE. YOU WILL THEN SEE THREE CROSS PIECES INSTEAD OF TWO.

* * * *

THE SCULPTOR

(SENT BY SIS. SARLA).

I am sure you will all enjoy playing this fine game with your friends. One of the players is chosen to be blindfolded, and he or she is handed two dessert spoons. The rest of the players sit round making a circle round

(Continued on page 37)

Hopeful of a Luxurious Joy-Ride.

Do you know what children do at BALKAN-JI-BARI The All India Children's Association?

(MOTTO: EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT.)

As all Khar residents must be knowing, children's meetings are held every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Children come and enjoy to their fullest by playing games, hearing stories, singing songs and thus make themselves very happy.

Now we mean to start a regular branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All India Children's Association, with which it is hoped all persons have got acquainted by this time. Our motto is to educate children through entertainment, and our first aim is "to make children as happy as possible and to let them be good by themselves."

Fees for enrolling children in the Association are very nominal. Children upto 12 years old have to pay an admission fee of 4 as. only. Then a small subscription of 2 as. only per month may be fixed for the running expenses, including excursions, which we wish to organise periodically. There is no distinction whatsoever of creed, caste, colour or sex to be observed for children to join the Association.

Elders can help the Association by getting their children enrolled and also by joining themselves either as Associates or Patrons, and in various other ways by giving donations of money or in kind for the children's cause. We shall be very thankful for anything big or small received for the purpose.

We trust the Khar residents will all help us actively in running this very good organisation of children, which has proved quite successful elsewhere in India. For the other aims and subjects, enrolment forms and full particulars of the Association, please meet at Khar:—

Either—
MRS. URMILA MEHTA,
Junction of 1st and 15th Roads
or—
M. J. PARMER,
Sharda Mandir,
1st Road.

or write, enclosing a one-anna stamp only for the reply-postage, directly to:

DADA—"GULISTAN."
Khar—Bombay.

News From Far & Near

A HOMING PIGEON'S FEAT

A German homing pigeon that was released in Lympne in mail week reached its home in Reichenau, East Prussia, having flown over 800 miles in 12 hours 38 minutes.

WARNING TO NUDISTS

Four young men were arrested for bathing in the Hudson River. The magistrate told them that man's ascent from the monkey was largely due to the use of clothes. People who practised nudism were in grave danger of becoming apes.

SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA.

More than 900 foreign scientists, representing 37 countries, were among the 1,500 delegates who attended the opening ceremony at Leningrad of the International Physiology Congress. The famous Dr. Pavlov, President of the Congress, gave an opening address.

ANTI-NAZI BANNER IN BERLIN.

The topical verses against the Nazi regime, which have been having a wide verbal circulation, have lately been found chalked on pavements and walls of Berlin.

In one suburb of Berlin recently it is reported that the fire brigade had to be summoned to remove a large banner which somebody had hung across the street near the busy entrance to a station. The banner said:

German worker, stop your mourning!

Next year we all shall say "Good morning."

The assurance that the "Heil, Hitler!" form of greeting will pass is a favourite theme of these verses. Another runs:

"Heil, Hitler!" is the German greeting.
But the Army's drums are beating:
There'll be a row—then we'll all say,
Like everybody else, "Good day."

Robust Health in 10 Days.

More than One Hundred Thousand pupils of all ages enjoy ROBUST HEALTH and EVERLASTING STRENGTH by My Scientific System of Exercises! Why not YOU? If you are suffering from Nervous Breakdown Vital Depression, Constipation Indigestion, or from any other annoying defect, so called incurable, I give you proof in 10 days that you can be cured of your malady. Write now for my FREE BOOK "My Scientific System of Graduated Physical Culture," which is fully illustrated Send 2 annas stamp in a thick closed cover for postage with your full address to Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, Ootacamund (S. India).

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

30,000 SINGERS AT KARLSRUHE

Over 30,000 singers will take part in the eleventh Baden Singers' Association festival at Karlsruhe from October 11 to 13.

BRIGANDAGE IN HOLY LAND.

Two motor-cars and an omnibus were held up near Merjuyun in the Southern Lebanon by Fuad Al Lame and his brigands, says a Times Beirut Telegram. The passengers, including an officer, were robbed, but the women were respected. Al Lame's exploits have made him almost as notorious as was Abu Jalde in Palestine. The authorities are doing their best to capture the brigands and have dismissed the mukhtars (headmen) of 30 villages who are suspected of knowing where the brigands hide.

EVIDENCE IN 13 BOOKS.

An appeal book containing thirteen volumes, which stand three feet in height, has been filed in an appeal case in the New South Wales Supreme Court.

The appeal is against a verdict for £9,305 in favour of a London firm in an action against a brewery concern in Australia for an alleged breach of contract arising from a whiskey agency.

The appeal book contains 3,390 pages and a large index, and it cost £500 to prepare and print the limited edition of 12 copies.

The evidence of 70 witnesses, the speeches of four counsel and three judgments are contained in it.

180 YEARS FOR MURDER

Two women found guilty of first degree murder were sentenced at Chicago, last month, to 180 years' imprisonment each.

The object of specifying the number of years, instead of pronouncing a life sentence, is to forestall any possibility of the women being paroled.

PAYMENT BY 1,000 INSTALMENTS

A motor-cyclist against whom the High Court had entered judgment for £500 was ordered at Southwark County Court, to pay the amount by 1,000 monthly instalments of 10s.

At this rate the debt would be discharged in 83 1/3 years—by Christmas, 2018.

The judgment was given against Henry Hepper, as the result of a collision on the Sidcup by-pass. A pillion passenger on another machine was killed.

Hepper told Judge Wells at Southwark that owing to family and other circumstances it was impossible for him to meet the debt.

The judge reminded him that he would have a thousand months in which to do it.

BRITISH SHIPS "MADE IN GERMANY"

Two big cargo steamers and more than a dozen small vessels are now being built in German shipyards for British shipowners.

British firms are alarmed at the loss of orders while shipyards here are idle.

An official of the Aberdeen Steam Trawler and Fishing Company told the "Sunday Express" yesterday:—

"We are having four new trawlers built in Germany to realise on our credits in German banks. It is practically impossible to get money out of Germany."

Other firms had the same explanation.

HAIDELBERG ANNIVERSARY

Plans are already being made in Heidelberg to celebrate next year the 550th anniversary of the University. The Heidelberg Festival now in progress has drawn a large number of visitors to the old city on the Neckar.

MAYOR APOLOGISES TO JAPAN

Emperor Impersonated In "Rag" At Seattle

The Mayor of Seattle, Washington State, U.S.A., has sent a letter to the Japanese Consul-General in connection with the recent incident at a local club "Rag" in which the Japanese Emperor was impersonated drawing a rickshaw containing the Emperor of Abyssinia.

The letter states: "Please accept my assurance that the proceedings were not planned to bring reproach or ridicule upon his Majesty or your country.

"The offending incident did not occur at a city function but at a small community affair. It was conceived in a spirit of jocularity. That it should be otherwise interpreted is as regrettable as it is incorrect."

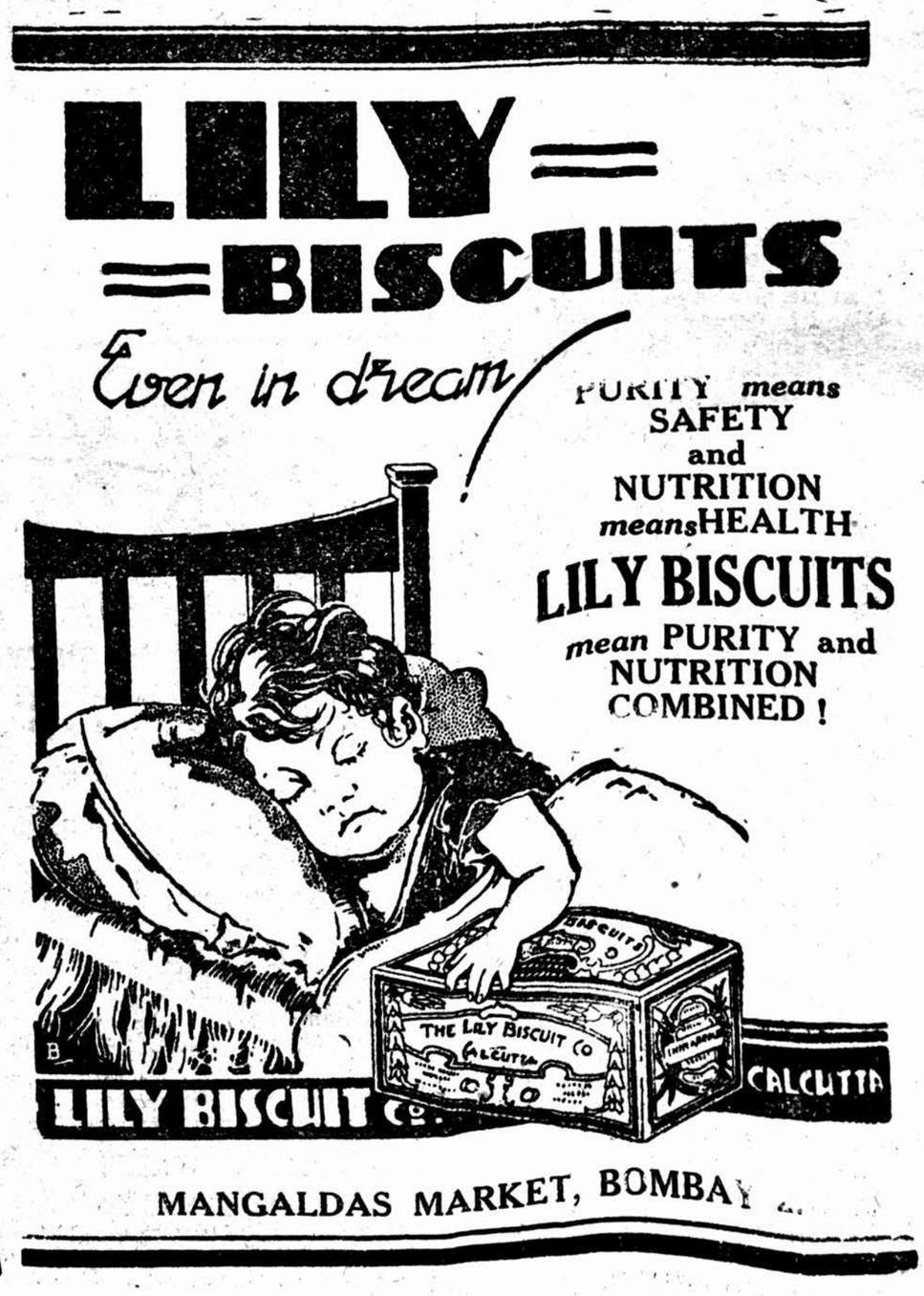
HITLER MOUSTACHE ORDER.

The young Nazis of Austria have been ordered to grow the form of moustache mainly associated with Herr Hitler, according to a Viennese newspaper, says a "Times" message. The newspaper claims to know that the secret command "has gone forth to the Nazis to grow hair on the stiff upper lip which they have long been admonished to keep."

Master Dayanand Kamat of Poona, aged 13, was awarded a gold medal and the Special Vishnu Digamber Palusker Silver Cup for having topped the list of successful candidates in vocal music competition held recently in Bombay.

HUNDREDS OF MUMMIES.

The mummified remains of hundreds of men and women who lived more than 1,000 years ago have been discovered by a gold prospecting expedition in New Guinea. The mummies, all sitting with their chins on their hands and their elbows on their knees, were found in a labyrinthine cave 30 miles from Salamoa. The inhabitants regard the cave with the greatest awe..



Children's Own Corner

the blindfolded player. The players in the ring must on no account talk or move from their seats when the game is in progress.

Now the blindfolded player in the centre of the ring must find his way to one of the players sitting in the ring, and try to find out who it is by feeling the player with the spoons. Of course, the player will find it very difficult to refrain from laughing when the blindfolded player begins to tap her on the face with the spoons.

When the blindfolded player hears a chuckle, then he or she must try to guess the name of the player. If he or she guesses correcently then the two players change places with each other. But if the blindfolded player is wrong, then he or she goes back into the centre of the ring and tries again.

* * * *

CASTOR OIL

You might be surprised to hear it, but the natives of Africa actually like the taste of castor oil, and have to be prevented from taking too much of it.

Which leads me to tell you a little about where the oil comes from, and, if you can stop shuddering for a few moments, I will go on talking about this medicine.

It is obtained from the seeds of the castor oil plant. This plant is a native of tropical Africa, but it has been introduced and is now cultivated in most tropical and many temperate countries.

In size it varies from a shrubby plant to a huge tree of from 30 to 40 feet in height, and the oil is obtained from the seeds by shelling and crushing them between rollers; the crushed mass being then placed in hempen cloths and pressed in a screw or hydrauiic press.

(Continued from page 35.)

In India this method of obtaining castor oil is so cheap that it is used to a large extent for lighting purposes, being burned in the rather primitive lamps of the country folk. And so we find that castor oil is a very useful oil quite apart from the fact that some of us hold our noses and then gulp it down as a medicine?

* * * *

EYES ON STALKS

One of the most curious members of Nature's large family is a quaint insect found in Natal. It is a kind of fly, and its eyes are situated on two long stalks which grow out of its head! These eyestalks are not, of course, all of the same length on different insects, but it is curious that they are usually much longer on males than on females.

* * * *

SHOOTING STAR

When you see a bright spark rushing through the sky you probably exclaim, "Here's a shooting star". But it is not; it is mateorite, which is a solid fragment of some heavenly body. We cannot see meteorites unless they enter the earth's atmosphere, and when they do the friction caused by their terrific speed heats them so much that they turn into vapour which burns for an instant and dies.

Should the meteorite not travel so quickly, it may reach the earth still in its solid form. One which fell in Antrim, Ireland, in 1902, weighs nine and half pounds, and is to be seen in the Natural History Museum.

* * * *

QUEER BIRD

The kiwi is the strangest bird in the world. In fact, it is difficult to believe that this native of New Zealand is a bird, for it cannot fly, and when disturbed growls like a dog. This queer bird sleeps during the day, and forages for food at night-time. When tired it rests its beak on the ground and goes to sleep standing up. For its size, the kiwi lays a tremendous egg which weighs a quarter of the weight of the bird.

* * * *

Billy and his mother were travelling on a slow train to the nearest town to get some shopping. At the station before the big town the train stopped, and a few minutes later the porter got in to look at their tickets.

"Are you sure your son is only twelve?" he asked.

"Well, he was when he got on this train," replied Billy's mother snappishly.

* * * *

THE SNAPPY ANSWER.

"Now, Tommy," said teacher one morning, "can you tell me what a hypocrite is?"

"Yes, sir," replied Tommy, with a grin. "A boy who goes to school with a smile on his face!"

* * * *

WHAT A QUESTION.

Jimmy was out for a walk with his uncle.

"To get on in this world, Jimmy," said his uncle, "you must ask questions about anything you don't understand. Is there anything you would like to ask me?"

"Yes, uncle," replied Jimmy, with a smile. 'When a hole comes in my sock, what becomes of the piece of sock that was there before the hole came?"

* * * *

SENSIBLE SAMMY.

"Sammy," asked the teacher, "how many make a million?"

"Not many," answered Sammy quickly.

* * * *

CATCH YOUR CHUM.

When you meet your chum next, say to him:

"I am leaving school on Friday."

"Leaving school?" your chum is sure to say. "But you're not old enough."

"I know," you reply with a grin. "I'm only leaving for the week-end!"

* * * *

Short Notes

I have received such a great number of entries in response to the Herald-completing and Pansy-colouring competition that it has not been possible for me to check all of them. I am sorry, therefore, for my not being able to announce the result this time.

The answer of the riddle set a fortnight back is "N." The result of this competition will be announced along with the above ones next week, sure. Prizes won in the other competitions, held so far have all been despatched, and the winners are requested to kindly acknowledge their receipt, and oblige.

* * * *

AN APPRECIATION

Mr. Ameen Eddin, in enclosing his niece's entry for the competition writes from Hyderabad, Deccan:—

My niece is always looking forward for Sundays, because she knows pretty well that on Sundays she would get lot of interesting matter from Dada. She likes the stuff so much that she shows it all to her class mates as well.

Apart from this, I would like to congratulate you on starting this very useful "Children's Association." I have recently returned from England after finishing my studies there. I have seen the English children taking a lot of interest in their own papers. Many a time I have observed these kiddies not even caring for their teas and eatables, because they are lost in their own little world. I find children all over the world of the same nature.

Who knows, if we give some thing common to our children and give them a chance to mix together, it may bridge the gulf of communal friction, and thus may they be able to understand each other better.

THANKS, INDEED!

A similar letter has been received by us from Mr. Tara Nath, Saidpur (Bengal), who has felt so, much interested in the Association that he has shown a great desire, and is actually trying to start its local branch at his place.

We heartily thank our well-wishers for their kind thoughts, and hope that with their help Balkan-ji-Bari, the All India Children's Association will slowly and steadily, but surely achieve its aims and objects one day.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN?

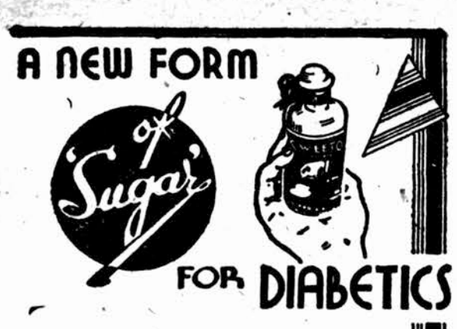
I know there are some letters from children lying un-replied on my shelf. They will please excuse me for the delay. I shall reply to them all next Sunday sure, so please be on the look-out.

However those requiring forms or particulars have been sent to. We feel a little trouble though, sometimes, in sending even the forms, because the applicants forget to mention their age: And then, we do not know what form to send them?

Children under 12 years age can become Members, those between 12 and 16 years can become Companions, and the elders above 16 years can become either Associates or Patrons. Please send for further particulars, enclosing nine pies stamps only for postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



A thoroughly tried and tested, concentrated liquid Sweetener—entirely new and different—80 times sweeter than sugar. Absolutely harmless as a sweetening medium for Diabetics and sufferers from allied diseases. Endorsed by the Medical Profession.

Order for a bottle to-day.

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Amstel Beer

ANAGRAMS COMPETITION

Rs. 500

IN

PRIZES

Send for Competition papers from

THE INDIAN INTERNATIONAL CO.,
READYMONEY MANSION Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL

TO MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

(A Friendly Advice)

FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

There are thousands of ladies, who are certainly suffering from faminine troubles and some are too careless about their health and Beauty. They don't know, that how they can keep their Beauty and how they can remain healthy for the longest time.

One of my customer has allowed me to publish his original letter as an appeal to ladies for their betterment. Mr. S. M. A. Tremasi, (Jar Mahal, Hemraj and Co., Importers), Dhobi Talao, Bombay, writes:—

That, I am pleased to inform you for your successful Health and Beauty Products, given to my wife, for Leuccorhea and irregularity who was suffering from last many years, and in spite of several treatments no successful medicine could cure the disease. I heartily congratulate you for your treatment and Products. I hereby request you to please publish it as an appeal for the betterment of every Lady suffering from such dreadful ailment.

BEAUTY-TONE

is a juice of fresh herbs and flowers, which cures all these troubles, and make healthy and produce natural Beauty. Its trial only will convince you. Price per bottle for 20 days, Rs. 5|.

HEALTH & BEAUTY PRODUCTS,

Grant Road Bridge, Above A 1, Restaurant, BOMBAY 7.

THE SPACE-RAIDERS

that better than myself, my boy. I sat and weighed it all up, one thing against the other, through the night."

"Take it from the angle of the hospitals alone," said George. "You know how they depend on radium to fight cancer and many other diseases. A call from us would deplete the Government's stock—in fact, I doubt if the Radium Controller would let us have it."

"George, if we are to fight this raider we've 'got' to have it," said the old man, quietly, insistently. "I know all about the hospitals. Poor, suffering people owe their lives to radium treatment. But unless we hit back quickly at this menace from the air, 'there will be no living things left on this planet.'"

"You think it's as bad as that?"

"I do. There are intelligences far superior to our own up there, otherwise they would never have bridged the gap between two worlds. At any moment now we may hear of some fresh move."

"But why should they come in war? If these raiders 'are' beings from another world, why don't they come in peace?"

"I may be wrong," said Professor Longdon. "But my view is that we are witnessing something in the nature of a visit of exploration."

"EXPLORATION?"

"Yes. This is not really a punitive expedition. They are not making war. They are testing, trying out, examining. What their ultimate purpose is, I shudder to think. That's why we must hit back with all the power and speed we possess. Call Duke in here, will you?"

Captain Colin Duke was charmed by Kay. A delightful girl. He promised himself the pleasure of her better acquaintance, when he could find time for social amenities.

Kay, on her part, sparred warily with the visitor in wordy exchanges, when George had departed from view. Duke was interesting. But it would not do to encourage the captain too much.

Oh, if only George would behave like this toward her! Flatter her. Murmur compliments. There was something magnetic about George, something which tugged her to him and gave her no rest. He was twice the man that this Colin Duke was. Stronger, more virile,

(Continued from page 9.)

a man absolutely steadfast, a man to be with in an emergency. If only George.

"Oh, Captain Duke," said George, appearing in the doorway. "Will you excuse him, Kay?"

Kay nodded. Captain Duke bowed to her with an easy inclination of his shoulders. "May I see you before I go?" he murmured.

"Of course," smiled Kay, with a swift side-glance at George.

George's face was expressionless as he ushered the other man through the portal.

Kay sighed.

For three hours Captain Duke was closeted with George and the professor, discussing the details of the proposed new hoverer. Professor Longdon had meant to market the invention in the usual commercial way, selling his patent to an aircraft manufacturer on some sort of royalty basis. But he had abandoned all idea of such production of his machine now. If, with strong financial backing, he could produce a machine in the new "Longdinium" metal, the Government could have it at cost price.

Duke was shown the secret metal, the formula for which was known only to the professor, George and Kay. With the quick eye of the aviation expert he scanned the plans and blue-prints of the new type of hoverer, and waxed enthusiastic over its possibilities.

In his new machine the professor had combined two methods of propulsion— a rocket system, consisting of a series of tubes which would emit high-power discharges to shoot the hoverer sky-wards, independent motors with four-bladed propellers for horizontal travel in the air, and, of course, the overhead stabilising fan such as was being used on the most recent forms of gyroplane.

"I am baffled completely by this space-ship," admitted the professor. "I cannot conceive how the ship achieves its incredibly fast directional movements. But, in our crude way, we are striving with this hoverer to achieve similar results. While travelling in the air, by means of rocket discharges it may prove possible for us to make the sudden darts up, down or to the side, as the space-ship does."

"Everything seems to depend on this new metal," said Duke, thoughtfully. "It's a tremendous thing you've got here, professor. The lightness of the craft is going to affect horizontal speed in the most amazing way."

"I rather think," said George, "that our first air test—'if' the Government decide to make such a test possible will revolutionize flying. We may have to adjust all our contemporary apparatus."

"What is the attitude of the Air Department at the moment?" asked the professor. "Purely tentative? Waiting for more developments of the Silent Menace before they decide to act?"

"Something like that," said Duke. "We are a bit quicker than we were a few years ago, thank Heaven. It used to take weeks to get things done. But the Chief works fast when he knows the country is up against it."

"You'll let us know, then?"

"I'll report at once. Of course, if no more attacks from the raider materialise—well, the Government may think twice before commandeering the radium supplies for this purpose. Anyway, I'll let you know as soon as possible what transpires."

Kay had not forgotten her promise to Captain Duke. As he passed through the laboratories, she turned from a bench and walked towards him.

"Sorry our meeting has been so brief," said Colin Duke. "But I'l very much like to see you again soon. Could you dine with me one evening?"

"We're very busy," said Kay, aware that the professor and George were watching this colloquy with some curiosity, "but I'll say—yes."

"Splendid. I'll ring you up, and we'll try to fix a mutual date," smiled the captain. He chuckled. "No need to ask father's permission, is there?"

"Don't be absurd—this is the twentieth century," laughed Kay. "It must be fifty-fifty, though. You can pay for the dinner. I'll pay for seats at some new show."

"'Must' you have it that way?" said the other, raising his eyebrows.

"Absolutely," said Kay, decisively. "Fifty-fifty or nothing."

"Fifty-fifty it is."

They shook hands on it.

"And now, you are busy, I am busy, we're all busy," said Kay, leading him to the door. "So we mustn't waste any more time. I—"

She broke off. They had reached the yard where the captain's car was parked.

Beyond the yard, along the street pavement on the other side of the railings, a newspaper-boy was running, sheets damp from the presses under his arm, contents-bill flapping in the wind.

"Great new mystery!" bellowed the news-seller. "Circle o' death in Europe! Shockin' mystery! 'Extra' All about the Circle o' Death!"

"Duke, we've got to act fast!" snapped the professor. "Here's the next development! Stop that boy, somebody!"

But Kay was already running at top speed for a paper.

(To be Continued on Sunday next)

Two commercial travellers were exchanging tall wireless stories in the presence of an old countryman whom they were trying to impress.

"You got a radio set?" asked one of the travellers.

"Yes, sorr," said the countryman. "I got a very good one."

"Does it have good selectivity?" was the next question accompanied with a knowing wink at the other companion.

"Well, yes," said the fellow, "it has. The other night I was listening to a quartette and I didn't like the tenor, so I just tuned him out and listened to the other three."

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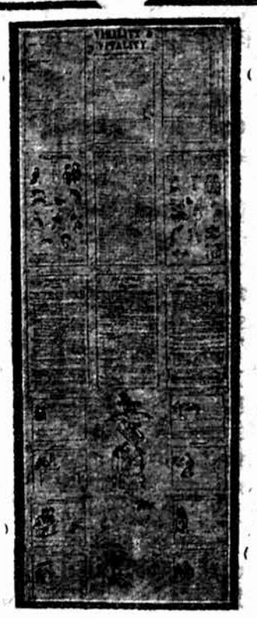

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Ex-Rector Fasts "Unto Death"

"I Have Done It To Bring Bishop To His Senses", Says 60 Year Old Clergyman

On a charge of attempting suicide by fasting, Harold Francis Davidson, aged sixty, ex-Rector of Stiffkey, was at Blackpool committed for trial to Preston Sessions. He pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence. He called no witness. Bail was allowed on condition that the accused did not go into a cabinet in any exhibition and starve or "pretend to starve," writes the "Manchester Guardian's" Blackpool correspondent.

Mr. E. Rowson, prosecuting, said that ever since Mr. Davidson was deprived of his living as Rector of Stiffkey he seemed to have had the idea that the whole of the legal system connected with the Church and ecclesiastical law ought to be altered and amended in some way. He had also had the opinion that he ought to be reinstated in his parish. That was a matter for someone else, but in order to bring his grievance before the public the defendant had adopted many devices. Recently he came to Blackpool and put himself into a cabinet of some description. He announced that it was his intention to starve to death unless the Archbishops or Bishops put him back into the position he formerly held.

Mr. Rowson produced photographs of posters alleged to have been outside the exhibition and claiming that Mr. Davidson would "Make it his life's end" and "Fast to death, like the late Mayor of Cork."

Mr. Kenneth Burke, appearing for Mr. Davidson, said the posters were not written nor put up by the accused. They were put outside the exhibition by the showman of it.

Mr. Rowson held that there could not be a clearer case of attempted suicide. When Mr. Davidson was arrested on Saturday he said: "I am glad this has happened. I have done it as a protest against the Archbishop." and when charged he said, "Not guilty. I have done it to bring the Bishop to his senses."

"THIS IS MY TENTH DAY"

Sidney Proffitt, clerk in the Town Clerk's department, said he went to the exhibition and asked Mr. Davidson why he was starving, and he replied, "Because I want to influence the Bishop." Asked if it were his intention to starve unto death, he answered "Yes, unless the authorities interfere with me."

He was asked how long he had been starving, and he said, "This is my tenth day."

The witness added that he asked Mr. Davidson if it were his intention to starve to death unless the decision of the Consistory Court were reversed and the Bishop reinstated him, and the accused replied, "That is my intention."

Detective Sergeant Canning gave evidence of arrest. Asked by Mr. Burke if he thought Mr. Davidson was dying when he arrested him, the officer replied: "I should say he was ill. He did not appear to be in any immediate danger of death."

Mr. Burke held that there was no case to answer. "There is no proof whatever," he said, "that at any time within the ten days which have been referred to Mr. Davidson was ever in danger of his life. In cases of attempted suicide charges it had been laid down that discrimination must be drawn between intention and attempt. The prosecution had not thought fit to call medical evidence so they had no proof whatever that at any material time the defendant was in danger of his life.

After a retirement the Bench decided to commit Mr. Davidson for trial.

The proceedings were listened to by a crowded court. Two hours before the court was due to sit people began to form a queue and brought their breakfasts with them.

England To Witness "Fire-Walking"

Khuda Bux, "Man With X-Ray Eyes", Will Perform Weird Ceremony In Public Before University Men

For the first time in Europe a Hindu Fire Walk, a rite which dates back thousands of years, is to be performed in this country in a private garden at Carshalton, Surrey.

The ceremony, in which a person walks barefooted on flaming material, will take place on Sept. 17 before members of the University of London Council for Psychical Investigation, and representatives of the Press.

The person who is to make the walk is Khuda Bux, a thirty-year-old Mohammedan, known as "The Man with the X-Ray Eyes", and as K. B. Duke in the East.

"UNHARMFUL"

In an exclusive interview yesterday (writes a "Sunday Referee" representative) Khuda Bux said, "I am going to stroll barefooted in a trench containing burning charcoal and oak logs. I shall repeat the performance as many times as my watchers wish."

"Could I come with you? I asked.

"Certainly, you will come to no harm. All you have to do is take off your socks and shoes and touch any part of my body the whole time and you will be immune from the flames.

"Mr. Harry Price, who is supervising everything, has already had one offer from an Englishman who wishes to accompany me, and I am taking some friends whom I will try and induce to make the 'walk' with me."

"What is the secret of the 'walk'? I asked

"Well, I must first be mentally and physically clean, and then before commencing I read a few phrases from the Koran about Abraham."

ABRAHAM'S WORDS

"Why Abraham?"

"It is from Abraham that the Fire Walk originates. When Abraham was going to be thrown into the fire by the King and angel told him to say some words and the fire became flowers. It is the words of Abraham that I say before beginning the ceremony.

"After the reading I blow on my body and on the fire and then begin to walk, but not up and down, for you must only walk in one direction the whole time."

FILMING THE INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP

(Continued from page 11.)

flavouring .... but one never surpasses the one and only bouillabaisse of Marseilles!

"THE SEA-HORSE"

After several interrupted years on films of a purely scientific and informative nature, we went in for a novelty, and made a film of "The Sea Horse". Our difficulties were in no way diminished. All our apparatus had to be remodelled and readjusted—the progress made in the use of electric waves had to be adapted to our special requirements.

The enormous aquariums necessary for our sea horses broke twice. Once it was positive explosion, which flattened a fellow-worker against a wall, and splinters of glass cut the boots of another. While all these mishaps were succeeding each other our fish began to arrive—before we were ready for them. It was so hot that we had to prepare a reception tank for the half-asphyxiated creatures, warming it up with air pumped in through a long rubber tube, worked by a foot-bellows. This revived the sea-horses, which had not had time to get to their real tank, where the water was warm. Next we had to steady the platform from which we intended taking our pictures, which had developed a kind of St. Vitus' dance and kept on shaking.

Then we had to keep a steady watch on our actors for thirty-six hours, watching for the birth movements. The first one was a failure, and it was not till after another wait, this time of forty-eight hours, that we at last succeeded in filming a happy event.

Three days later we had constructed a machine which would enable me to work in the Arcachon waters. All this is recorded to show how many technical difficulties have to be overcome to make scientifically valuable films of this marine nature; it is really necessary to have the spirit of a pioneer to want to continue in I certainly do want to.

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* * * *

Judge, sentencing man to ten years—Have you anything to say?

No, except that it strikes me you are pretty liberal with other people's time.

* * * *

A banker was being called upon by a delegate from a charitable institution. He instructed his secretary to make up some excuse for not seeing him.

"I'm sorry." she informed the delegate, "but Mr. Jones can't see you. He has a sprained back."

"Well," said the delegate, "go back and tell Mr. Jones that I came here to speak to him, not to wrestle with him."

* * * *

The Junior partner burst into the senior partner's room and banged angrily on the desk.

"Our showroom manager has gone raving mad," he cried. "We must dismiss him at once."

"Calm yourself. What's happened?"

"He has put in the showroom window a testimonial praising our typewriters, and it's written with a fountain pen."

* * * *

A visitor from North of the Tweed, wishing to entertain guests to dinner in a famous London restaurant, inquired the price per head, and was told half a guinea. He looked down his nose a bit until a bright idea struck him.

"That's verra expensive," he said "What's the price of your luncheon?"

"Seven-and-six, sir."

The Scot thought carefully.

"Verra weel, then," he said at last, "I'll ha'e four luncheons at seven o'clock this evening."

* * * *

Visitors to the house in the daytime made so much noise that the night nurse could not get sufficient rest.

One day she mentioned this to the doctor, who wrote a large notice bearing the words—"Please remember the night nurse," and placed it on the hall table.

Next evening when she came on duty she found, beneath the notice a shilling, a sixpence, and a few coppers.

* * * *

The guest was being shown to his bed in the haunted room by his host's faithful but rather sinister-looking retainer.

At the door of the room they paused.

"B-b-by the way," said the guest, "has anything—er—unusual ever happened in cannection with this room?"

"Not for over 50 years, sir," said the servant, hollowly.

"And what happened then?" asked the guest, with a sigh of relief.

"A gentleman who spent the night here appeared at breakfast the next morn'ng" came the reply.

"What's the idea of all the noise at this hour of the night?"

"I need practice on my trombone. I've been letting it slide lately."

* * * *

The orator making a speech began so low as to be hardly heard. From the rear came a loud voice, "Hey, Master! let's know what you're talking about. I won't tell nobody!"

* * * *

Sharp Youngster—Can you tell me where all the pins go to?

Another Sharp Youngster—Well, it's hard to say. You see they're pointed in one direction and headed in another.

* * * *

Little Betty was taking piano lessons. One day after finishing with a piece she had been practising she said to her mother:

"I guess I did it very nicely. See, it says Fine."

* * * *

"Mother, I have a new job. I'm selling yard goods in a hardware store."

"Now, son, what kind of yard goods would find in a hardware store?"

"Lawnmowers, rakes, and grass seed."

* * * *

Investigator: "Does this public service corporation give you farmers entire satisfaction?

Farmer: Wal, no, they don't. When they kill a ten dollar cow or hog they usually comes across with twenty but they are too all-fired careful about a-killing of 'em.

* * * *

Old Lady (to druggist): "I want a bottle of canine pills."

Druggist: "What's the matter with the dog?"

Lady: "I'll have you understand my husband is a perfect gentleman."

The druggist, in profound silence, put up some quinine pills.

* * * *

Rastus came hobbling down the street with his foot in a bandage.

"Say, nigger," said Sambo, "what trouble youse been getting into?"

"Youse know that steam hammer at the place where ah works? said Rastus.

"Sure, it must weigh about a ton," replied Sambo, blinking his eyes in surprise.

"Yes, dat's de one," went on Rastus, "Well the other day it dropped on mah head, and dere must have bin some glass under mah foot, 'cos it got cut."

* * * *

Rubini, an Italian singer who won fame and fortune during the second quarter of the ninteenth century, was not unlike some of the latterday singers and actors in one respect—that of making repeated "farewell" appearances.

An acquaintance made bold to ask him how it happened that he took leave of the public so often, yet always returned.

He replied with great candor: "I find it a most difficult thing to take leave of a hundred pounds a night."

Stranger—"Is that clock right over there?"

Fresh kid—"It ain't anywhere else."

* * * *

"I'll be pulling out tomorrow. Wish me luck."

"Leaving town?"

"No; opening a dental office."

* * * *

Parachute-jumping pupil (who stutters)—D-d-do I c-c-count t-t-ten before I p-pull the cord?

Instructor—No, my lad, you count two—and make it snappy.

* * * *

Mrs. Peck—Now, Henry, what are you thinking about? I can always tell when you have some thought that you are trying to conceal from me. Out with it!

Henry—I was just wondering what the Mormons could see in polygamy.

* * * *

A Highland chief, being on his deathbed, was exhorted to forgive his enemies. He called his eldest son to his bedside, and thus spoke his last. "Donald, I am told that I must forgive my enemies, and especially the M'Tavish; and, for my own sake, I do forgive him accordingly. But Donald, ma dear son, if ever you forgive the Tavish or any of his infernal men, may ma curse rest on ye for ever."

* * * *

The chemist was in a bad temper. He had told his assistant to have a new sign painted outside the shop, and when he saw it he was furious.

"You're a fool!" he raved.

"But the sign is beautifully done," said the assistant, puzzled.

"It may be," snapped the chemist. "But who's going to rely on us when our sign reads:—'In making up prescriptions we dispense with care?"

* * * *

Cleaver, the butcher, was rather surprised when a slim young woman entered the shop and asked for twenty-five pounds of beef. All the same, he cut off the joint and put it on the scales.

"Will you take it with you or shall I send it to your home?" he asked.

'Oh," she murmured, blushing prettily. "I don't want to buy it. You see, the doctor said I had lost twenty-five pounds, and I wanted to see what it looked like in a lump."

* * * *

A stern, hatchet-faced woman entered the office and inquired for the head of the firm. The junior clerk informed the great man that a lady wished to see him.

"Is she good-looking?" asked the boss.

"Yes, sir, very beautiful," was the reply.

"Show her up."

After the lady's departure, the head remarked to the junior, "A nice judge of beauty you are."

"Well," returned the youth. "I thought it might be your wife, sir!"

"So she is!" dryly replied his employer.

Barber (Whispering to new helper)—Here comes a man for a shave.

Helper—Let me practise on him.

Barber—All right, but be careful not to cut yourself.

* * * *

Betty—"Has the doctor you're engaged to get money?"

Beatrice—"Of course. Did you think I was getting married for my health?"

* * * *

Willie Swallow—"So you don't associate with that sparrow any more?"

Johnnie Swallow—"No. They're not in our set, don't you know. They don't even spend the winter in the South."

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, Jane, define 'Baring false witness against your neighbour."

Little Jane: "It is when nobody does nothing and somebody goes and tells it."

* * * *

"I fell in love with her photograph, at first sight, and asked for the original."

"And she accepted?"

"She gave me the negative."

* * * *

First wife—I told my husband about those gowns that are selling for a song.

Second ditto—What did he say?

First wife—He said if I expected him to supply the notes I'd better change my tune.

* * * *

"The full fury of the storm burst upon us so suddenly," related the tornado victim, "that in an instant the house was demolished, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. How I escaped being torn to pieces. I don't know....."

"By jove," exclaimed Mr. Meek, "that reminds me; I quite forgot to post my wife's letter."

* * * *

The boxer entered the fur department of a large store and fixed the assistant with an eye that showed he was one who stood no nonsense.

"I want a set of furs," he said, "A present for a friend."

"Yes, sir" replied the assistant; "any special kind?"

"The dark brown set in the window looks the sort of thing I want. It mustn't be too expensive, though."

The assistant followed his gaze. "Oh," he exclaimed, "you mean skunk!"

And when he woke up he found himself in hospital.

* * * *

An aberdonian decided to visit Wembly to see an international football match between England and Scotlond but being unable to raise the fare had to walk both ways, a total mileage of about 900.

On his return on being asked about the match his reply was: "Oh gittin' tae Wembly I was ower tired to climb the fence."

WE DON'T GET THESE STRIPES FOR HANGING ABOUT STREET-CORNERS, YOU KNOW!
NO, HAVILDAR: IF YOU DID YOU WILL LOOK LIKE A ZEBRA BY NOW

GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

Some Aspects Of Teaching

(By Mrs. M. Y. Trilokekar, B.A., L.T.C.)

The method of education in English schools differs greatly from that followed in schools in India. Students are admitted in the class according to their ages.

Nursery schools or creche where children are taken care of and educated in the absence of their mothers, form an important part of primary education. These are rare, due to the heavy expenditure incurred on their establishment, therefore, Nursery classes are generally held in an Infant school which a child joins at the age of 4 where she remains till 7. Then she is promoted to the Junior School which leads either to the Central School or the Senior School. The minimum age required for a child to be admitted to these schools is 11, because this is accepted as the period of stress and strain and if she is allowed to remain in the lower classes, there is a possibility of mental regression in her case. This is the age when certain powers develop which are not present in the earlier stages e.g. mechanism of reasoning.

In these Senior and Central schools, a child continues till the age of 15 to 16. Thereafter, she is free to start her career either in an University, or a Commercial school, where the course is of two years only, a Trade School, or a Technical institute, where she is trained for two to three years.

Trade School For Girls

This system indicates that there are numerous branches of know-- ledge open to a scholar besides the prescribed University course. The Barret Street Trade School is one of such typical institutions. It offers facilities to young girls to persue training in technical subjects. The aim of the school is to provide thorough industrial training with continuation of the physical and general education of girls who are between the ages of 13½ and 16. The two years are intended to take the place of apprenticeship.

Trade instructions are given in the following subjects:—

(1) Dress-making,
(2) Embroidery (Hand and Machine).
(3) Hair dressing (including Board and Salcon Work).
(4) Ladies' Tailoring.

Though the ages are stated to be from 13½ to 16, others whose ages are slightly outside these limits may be admitted on special application to the principal. The entrance examination of the school is held in February. For the first three months pupils are considered on probation and at the end of this period any pupil may be requested to withdraw, if she does not show promise of sufficient ability. As in every school in London, the school health certificate must be brought duly signed on the first day of each term.

The course does not include only training in trade work, but girls do other subjects as well. About two-thirds of their time is occupied by trade work, while the rest is devoted to their general education in English Literature and composition, History, Sciences, Physical Exercises and Art as applied to their respective trades. French is taken as an extra subject for two hours per week. At the same time, short courses of lectures illustrated by lantern slides and specimens are delivered by textile experts.

Method Of Teaching

Now to come to the method of teaching followed in ordinary schools. The present day theory of education is to impart knowledge by inviting questions from students rather than giving them information without their asking. Teachers give a great deal of scope to students to find out things for themselves. They present a subject in a way which creates curiosity in students.

The group method is another feature of education in England. Though this system is not yet being followed in all schools, it is becoming quite popular. If a teacher has got to do recitation in one period, she will not ask every child to recite the poem as is usually the case, but she divides the class into various groups. If there are 35 students in the class, she would divide into three groups, so that different work is allotted to each one. Group A may try to memorize the 1st stanza. Group B may try to learn the difficult words in the poem, and Group C may try to act the poem if it be narrative etc.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The heads of schools attach great importance to physical training. However poor a town school may be, it must have a gymnasium. In 1909 the Board of Education in its syllabus made physical training compulsory in elementary schools, and later on it became so in all the senior schools. In England Miss Gladys Wright is the pioneer who runs classes in London once a week for all the teachers of different schools and training colleges. She has a happy knack of bringing work from a foreign country and adapting it to the needs of England.

Excursions

One of the salient features of the process of imparting knowledge is by arranging excursions to famous historical places, museums, or any other place of interest. Before taking the students to the museum the work of the teacher is to prepare hectograph copies for every student along with a list of things which she wishes her children to observe. They are also given a pencil and paper to draw articles which they are interested in. Then, on the following day, when they meet in their class, the teacher opens the topic for discussion and children comment upon it. The material they collect at the museum helps them a great deal in exchanging views. It is very common in London schools to take students to the British Museum to study the Roman and Greek periods. Children take keen interest in observing all the details of the life of a Roman soldier, the toys and the Greek vases whereon is depicted the life of a Greek boy in all its phases. Their knowledge is widened by observing such concrete things.

Importance is also given to subjects like Handwork and Art. The former includes teaching of weaving, book-binding, pottery,

Mrs. M. Y. Trilokekar

etc. Handwork is treated as their educational medium. It is a means of rousing social interest in children, a means which gives some understanding of a particular industry, its technique and its social conditions. For example, the students of pottery naturally get themselves interested in the chemical changes that take place in the making of a pot, as also the life of the potter.

Introduction of such crafts has no doubt played a great part in the development and culture of the human races from various points of view. In English schools the teaching of handwork is based on the idea that the bulk of their children would spend their lives in dealing with things rather than words. It is, therefore, meant to equip them with both theory and practice of life. It means the restoration of balances between thoughts and things, work and action in education.

School Medical Service

The school medical service is a marvellously organized and active body. People realized that children after their school career were not physically fit to take up work in industries and this led to the formation of the school medical service. Its work is the periodic medical inspection of all children, sick or well, by medical officers in schools. A school and a school nurse have to deal with a child. This lady has also to look after the need for an improvement or modification of the school environment.

It is, therefore, evident that a healthy school environment with adequate instructions in hygiene is consequently not only a potent factor in the betterment of the health of the school child, but is also a powerful influence in the improvement of the wider issue—the public health.

The account of the physically unfit child is carefully preserved by the school medical officer and if the case is serious or no marked improvement is realized in the child's health, she is recommended to a special school where physique is properly looked after and the child is not unduly strained with book work.

It is again the work of this service to make provision for the mentally defective, blind, deaf and dumb, partially blind and deaf, epileptic and crippled.

Every class teacher has to be careful about the children who are either partially deaf or blind or in any respect physically unfit and report against serious cases to the head mistress.

Free And Compulsory Education

The all-round literacy in England is due to the free compulsory primary education. Even in villages there are well managed schools, though they lack in up-to-date buildings and furniture. In spite of these handicaps, knowledge is imparted to every village child.

In town schools, in order to improve the health of children, almost all the Junior schools give one pint of milk daily in the morning to those who need it. The price of one bottle is 2d. which is paid by those who can afford, where as it is given free of charge to the children of the poor. The text and the exercise books are provided by the London County Council.

The sort of illiteracy that exists in the mass of Indian population can be removed only if a Central Board of Education is set up with a view to introduce village and town schools on the basis of some of the methods followed in the West. This is possible only if the Government takes the major responsibility of finance in respect of education rather than leave it entirely to private enterprise.

EMU TAUNTS GOLFERS

Bird Gobbles Up Balls And Goes For More

LONDON, (By Mail)

Golfers at the Mona Vale Club Sydney, encountered a new hazard when an emu, which had escaped from its paddock nearby, strayed on to the course and took up its position on the course seventh fairway

Quickly entering into the spirit of the game, the emu seized balls as they dropped to the ground after being driven from the tee, It swallowed a dozen in one day and six more on the next.

Angry golfers chased the big bird, but it eluded them easily and although driven off several times it always came back.

Every effort to remove it from the links failed and for several days it was to be seen walking around the course, apparently none the worse for its unusual diet.

DEAFNESS.

Whether partial or total, no matter if complicated with headnoises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply to:—

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by using cheap tonics stimulants injections applications, bandages and the like. Try this sterling worth and unchallengeable.

VIMZIM

(30 pills only full course) for

PERMANENT REJUVENATION and RADIANT HEALTH

just discovered by Gold Medalist S. H. HUSSAIN, SEXOLOGIST of 14 years' remarkable standing for those who dislike applications and bandages and need a safe, eatable and self contained TRUE ELIXIR OF LIFE made up of best selected ingredients which INDIA can boast of Viz. Valuable GLANDS, rare HERBS costly PEARLS and best VITAMINS. Free from deleterious ingredients. It is not a new tonic but a tonic of new TYPE, NATURE'S boon to the wrecks and real Elixir to the aged, which rebuilds exhausted nerves, muscles and all vital parts of the body in amazingly short period AFTER-EFFECTS uniform progress in relief—a wonderful speciality rare with other tonics. In action so certain and unfailing that to-day you take it and to-morrow notice distinct and marvellous improvement.

PRICE:—Rs 15 for full course of 30 pills and Rs. 8 for half course of 15. For the foreign Sh. 30 and 20 Respectively. State age & temperament (hot or cool) when ordering.

APPLY TO:—VIMZIM PRODUCTS CO

P. O. KHARAR (Ambala) Punjab.

NOTE:—Public approval, increase in demand and its big stock being unpreparable at a time cause delay in complying with orders sometimes. If so, please excuse us.

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and be convinced.

HEAVY RAIN IN CITY

But Enthusiastic Devotees Defy Weather For Ganpati Immersion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sun could scarcely be seen on Saturday and there were continuous showers throughout the day from Colaba to Matunga. Heavy rain fell in spasms. In spite of the heavy rain the Hindus were very enthusiastic and thousands of them were seen walking in processions carrying images of Ganpati to perform the last ceremony of immersion.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Unsettled Conditions Develop Into Depression

POONA, Sept. 7.

Unsettled conditions at the bay of Bengal have developed into a depression and centred this morning hundred miles south-east of Sougor Island. It has caused active monsoon in Chittagong in Arakan Coast, Southwest Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has also been active in Tenasserim, Pegu, North Bengal and strengthened in Malabar and Konkan. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Mysore, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast, local rain in East United Provinces, Punjab Hills, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Kashmir Gujarat and Bombay Deccan. Nearly general rain has also occurred in Assam and local rain in Bihar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst three inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Gwa, Kyaukpyu, Calcutta Gorakpur, Cudalore, Kurnool, Dharampur, Mahabaleshwar and Kanker two, Sandheads, Balasore, Bahraich, Mangalore, Khandala one and a half; Akyab, Coxs Bazar, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Mercara and Hanamkonda one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Assam and North Bengal, continue to be widespread in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Bengal and extend in East Central Provinces, East Central India and Bihar. Thundershowers will occur locally in East United Provinces, Southwest Madras and North Madras coast. The monsoon will be active in Lower Burma and west coast of the Peninsula and strengthen generally in Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma and Southwest Bengal during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Saturday.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.065 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 227 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Rain in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.80 inches.

Total rainfall during year 71.30 inches.

Weather Remarks rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING. DATED 7-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE BILL

Select Committee Concludes Work

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure (second amendment) Bill met this morning and concluded its business.

It is understood that the Committee made satisfactory changes in the Bill and provided that reciprocity will be extended to India in the matter of execution of decrees in Indian courts in the manner in which decrees passed by courts in the United Kingdom and other reciprocating territory will be executed in India. United Press.

ICHALKARANJI ADMINISTRATOR RESIGNS

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

A correspondent wiring from Ichalkaranji says that Lt. Col. A. G. Frere, Administrator, Ichalkaranji Jagir, has resigned following rejection by the Kolhapur Durban of an appeal made by the Ichalkaranji authorities against the orders based on the findings of the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission.—A.P.

KASHMIR EXHIBITION POSTPONED

SRINAGAR, Sept. 6.

The opening of the Kashmir Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition has been postponed to 18th September. The exhibition will last for 15 days.—A. P.

ASTHMA
IS A TERRIBLE DISEASE
THOUSANDS
have lost their lives from Phthisis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and other lung diseases. Severe Anaemias because
THEY NEGLECTED
to treat the asthma.
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SHWASHARI
is a sure remedy to treat this disease. Even the very first dose shows magic effects. it liquifies phlegm and clears the tubes by removing it; makes breathing easy, improves digestion, gives sound sleep and regulates bowels.

Available at all chemists and general stores in Blue and Red packing in 3, 6 and 12 oz. bottles for Rs. 2|-, 3|8|-, and 6|- respectively.

12 oz. Hospital size for physicians' use.

RED PACKING
specially useful in Asthma with liver complaints & constipation.

Prepared by:—
DR. PUROHIT'S
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HARIJAN DAY ON SEPT. 25

H. S. Sangh Decides On Celebration Of Poona Pact Anniversary

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

Important business was transacted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harijan Sevak Sangh on 30th & 31st Aug: and 1st September at Wardha. It was attended by Messrs. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Mahabir Prasad Poddar, G. Ramchandran, H. N. Kunzru, A. V. Thakkar and Prof. N. R. Malkani. Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

That considering the present resources of the Central Board and the rapid reduction of the Gandhi Purse Fund the existing financial relations with Provincial Boards and Branches be revised on the basis of fifty per cent. grant only, on the total expenditure, both in Purse Fund and Non-Purse Fund areas with certain exceptions.

The question of decentralising the finances and administration of the Sangh was discussed in the presence of Pandit H. N. Kunzru, who was specially invited to attend this meeting of the Executive Committee; the position with regard to U. P. East and the representations from the other provinces were considered. At the end of the discussion Pandit H. N. Kunzru was requested to frame a separate scheme for U. P. East in consultation with his Provincial Board and District Committees by way of experiment and to submit it for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

The meeting resolved that efforts be made for the co-ordination of the activities of the Charkha, Gram. Udyoga and Harijan Sevak Sangh and to secure that purpose it is suggested that a Joint Committee consisting of the Secretaries of these sister-organisations be created after getting a constitutional recognition from the Charkha and Gram Udyog Sanghs.

A letter of the Bombay Board dated 24th May '35 and another letter dated July 15, '35 were, read and it was resolved that the consideration of matters referred to above be postponed until the return of the President and meanwhile the Bombay Board be requested to continue its payments in the Maharashtra Board out of fresh local collections.

The meeting further resolved that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned as grant for the shoe Department of the Cottage Tanning Institute, Calcutta, out of the Bengal Purse Fund, in anticipation of confirmation by the Bengal Provincial Board.

It was also resolved that the 25th September, the day on which the Poona Pact was signed, be celebrated as the "Harijan Day" in accordance with instructions issued in that behalf by the Head Office, Delhi.

Peaceful Ganpati Immersions At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Sept. 6

Ganesh processions were taken last night in Sultan Bazar for immersion. The City police made arrangements and the processions passed peacefully. Police patrols were posted at important places including the nooks and lanes. The Commissioner of police and his deputies were hurrying up and down making arrangements. The City Afghan Armed Police was kept in readiness at the Sultan Bazar station house for emergency but all went well.

Secunderabad processions have been fixed for the 11th.

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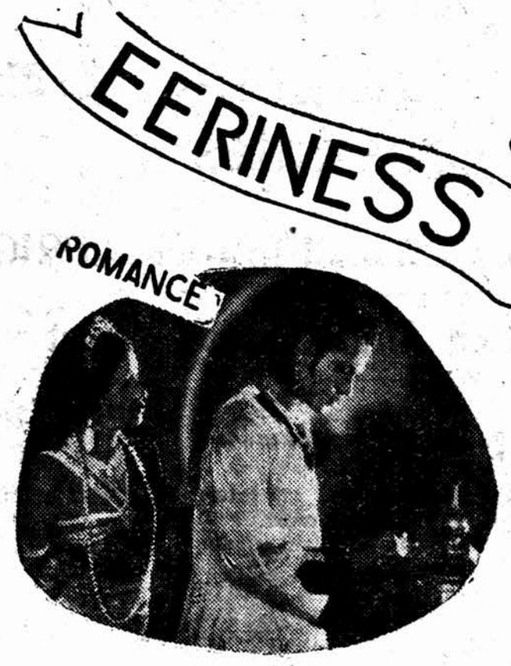

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FRONTIER DACOITS DRIVEN AWAY

QUETTA, Sept. 5

Information has been received here of an armed dacoity in Pishin Tehsil. It is stated that on September 2, an armed gang numbering about 18 had during the course of the day taken their position on hills between Pishin and Mallezai and collected about seven persons and one camel travelling between Pishin and Mallezai. They robbed the people and tied them up, leaving during nightfall in the direction of Killa.

Abdulla, one of the persons robbed, eventually managed to extricate himself and reached a small hamlet near Pishin from where the news was passed to Pishin. A party of Levies accompanied by a police tracker turned out at Pishin the same evening. They were unable to go very far and halted a few miles out of Pishin.

The Levies party headed by Naib Tahsildar came across the raiders early in the morning of September 3, in Hazar Ganji, Manda and shots were exchanged and the Levis succeeded in forcing the raiders to abandon the camel. The raiders, however, made good their escape—A.P.

SURAT MUNICIPAL PETITION DISMISSED

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Sept. 6

Mr. Shaikh, the learned Sessions Judge of Surat has dismissed the election petition of Mr. Ardeshir Talati the unsuccessful candidate, and has held the election of Mr. Chhotubhai Chowksi elected from the Municipal Ward No. 3. The Court also has ordered each of them to bear their expense. Mr. Natverlall Zaveri, pleader appeared on behalf of Mr. Chhotubhai Chowksi for the defence.

Viceroy's Quetta Fund

His Excellency the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Fund totals to Rs. 3,684,950-15-1 and £5.

ASSEMBLY AGENDA FOR NEXT WEEK

SIMLA, Sept. 6

Sir. N. N. Sircar, leader of the House making a statement regarding the probable course of Government business in the week beginning September 9 said on monday the first item of business will be the motion for the election of a member to the Standing Advisory Committee for Posts and Telegraphs Department. Leave will then be asked to introduce the bill to supplement Central Provinces Courts Act 1917. Thereafter discussion of the motion to take the Criminal Law Amendment Bill into consideration will be resumed. Hon'ble members will realize it is difficult for me to say at this stage how much time will be occupied in the next week by this bill. All I can say is, if time allows, we shall proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished on Tuesdday's list, and thereafter, we shall take up for consideration the payment of Wages Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

Rs. 500

Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

AUGUST

will be published in the Issue of

Sunday

15th SEPT.

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Continued Downward Trend In Crossrates

IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES

Wheat Strong But Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

On Saturday crossrates moved further downward.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton opened firm but eased off later and closed with a decline of 5 points despite disturbing weather news.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION.

London gold and silver improved further to-day.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was firm on unfavourable crop report. Linseed was quiet.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 69 5/8 and December 67 1/2 good speculative interest was displayed owing to unfavourable foreign crop news with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.91 1/4. The market was more active on increased commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 3/4 buyers £221 sellers. Steady) closed.

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Quiet) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-11) 3-11
Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 7/8) £16 15/16 sellers.

Dunlop September (£20 1/2) £20 1/2 sellers

Lightning September (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market steady."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 1/2 paid and sellers.

Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (13 15/16 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	1	0
Wheat May	4	6	9
Linseed September	6	6	6
Linseed May	6	12	0

The tone was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 7.

Previous closing	10.40
To-day's opening	10.44
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.35
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Previous closing	5.66
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	5.71
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 195

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 7.

Cotton displayed improved sentiment following disturbing weather news which induced considerable covering and trade buying but the advance could not be maintained owing to the hesitancy on the part of buyers to follow the rise with traders generally holding off awaiting the Bureau Report.

Trading in October commenced at 10.44 i.e. 4 points higher. The market was fairly active on better Liverpool cables and covering demand but the advance attracted a good deal of liquidation and foreign selling under the influence of which the price steadily fell and October finally closed at 10.35 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.38/10.37) 10.46/10.44
December (10/41/10.40) 10.45/10.43
January (10.44/10.44) 10.48/10.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.69) 5.71
American December (5.62) 5.64
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.78
Egyptian November (7.73) 7.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 196-8 and Rs. 195 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 195-4 with New York closing futures 5 points down.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 7.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 44) dol 45 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 3/8) dol 19 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 44 7/8) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) dol 112 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 7.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 7.

Previous closing	4.93 3/8
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 7.

Previous closing	4.93 5/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8
Difference	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 7.

Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.78
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and thereafter eased to 4.93 1/16 subsequently further dropping to 4.92 7/8.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then eased to 74.82 eventually declining to 74.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 7.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	29 3/16d	29 1/4d.
Forward	29 3/16d	29 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 7.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION

will close on

FRIDAY, 13th SEPT.

Solutions must be written on our entry coupons

SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

... LONDON MONEY ... MARKET

Discounts Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The restriction in demand owing to the reduction in the Stock Exchange operations due to the international political situation was reflected in the easiness of credit. Discounts however were firm following further improvement from the markets' viewpoint in the average rate at which this week's treasury bills were allotted.

This result is considered very encouraging as some circles expected a slight setback owing to money easiness.

Among exchanges the continued commercial demand for dollars was again a feature.

In commodities wheat rose sharply as a result of price-fixing in Winnipeg. Hemp and sisal were firm otherwise markets were quiet.

Wall Street opened firm with prices advancing on active trading.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 7.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 5/8) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai (1-6) 1-5 5/16
London on Milan (60.50) 60.37
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/6, 66/8 and 66/12. The market was somewhat easier on the lack of support. Some buying developed early on better China cables but subsequently rates gave way on liquidating orders. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/14, 66/0 and 66/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1 and 35/1/3. The market was rather more active on scattered buying and covering following steadiness of franc but thereafter prices eased under selling and closed steady at Rs. 35/0/3, 35/0/3 and 35/0/6

KLEENOL that CLEANS ALL

NO OFFICE, HOME OR LAUNDRY should be without IT. As the name indicates KLEENOL removes instantaneously all stains of ink, tea, coffee, mildew, betel juice, iodine, etc., from cotton and woollen clothes, paper, art silk, embroidery, wood, marble, ivory, etc.

Also immensely useful as a tester of fastness of colour in cloth.

GUARANTEED NOT TO DAMAGE THE MATERIAL.

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Sarat Chaterjee's
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Brilliant love story of broken HEARTS!

They loved each other from childhood ;

DEVDAS

But Society intervened !

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with K. C. Dey, Jamuna, Rajkumari, Pahari Sanyal etc.

TIME :— 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 P.M.

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Direction :—Western India Theatres, Ltd.

APPEAL TO CELEBRATE CONGRESS JUBILEE

Public Meeting In Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

A largely attended public meeting was held yesterday in the Townhall grounds under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee under the Presidentship of Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale to consider the proposal of Congress Jubilee.

The speakers impressed on the audience the importance of the Congress and appealed for unity and celebrating the Jubilee.

Mr. Naidu dealt at length with the rather unfortunate stand that the Seth Poonamchand group had taken. He said, it was much to be regretted that comrades who only recently fought together should be now separated. Personal recriminations should have a limit.

Mr. Pannalal from the Poonamchand Awari group asked questions which were answered.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale wound up the proceedings by mentioning the strenuous attempts made by the late Mr. Abhyanker to bring about a compromise and plainly admitted that she did not feel that she or anyone else could accomplish what Mr. Abhyanker could not. She appealed to all to take part in the Congress Jubilee in spite of everything. It was no use carrying on a personal fight. When Mr. Abhyankar lived the opposing group said their fight was with Mr. Abhyanker; now they said their fight was with Dr. Khare. What did it mean? They might have made sacrifices but it was for the public to appreciate it; it did not look very well for oneself to go about advertising one's own sacrifices.

The meeting ended in shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki' and 'Congress Ki Jai' and it was thoroughly successful not only from the point of view of Congress Jubilee but also because many doubts in the public mind were removed.

COCHIN HARBOUR DISCUSSIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Sir Shanmukham Cetty, Dewan of Cochin, leaves Simla to-day after having preliminary informal talks with the authorities regarding the Cochin Harbour.

A Conference to discuss the matter is finally expected to meet early in November in Delhi.—United Press.

Our Ajmer Letter

CHOLERA RAGING IN AJMER

Woman's Death Due To Sari Catching Fire

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 3.

A camp-fire display by the boy-scouts of Ajmer will be held on the 7th instant, under the patronage of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and in the presence of the Superintendent of Police, who is the District Provincial Boy Scouts' Commissioner.

Admission to the display will be by tickets. The proceeds will go to the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

'SARI' CATCHES FIRE.

A young Jat woman, married only about two months ago, was at the "Sigri" cooking food, when inadvertently her 'sari' caught fire and blazed up. She was rushed to the hospital, but she succumbed to the severe burns.

CHOLERA RAGING.

In view of many cholera cases that have been rampant in the city, the Civil and Railway Medical authorities are advising all citizens to have themselves inoculated.

Swami Suth Deo Paribrajak gave a series of lectures of an ethical nature here in the D. A. V. High School Hall. Despite the rain, the lectures drew large audiences.

MATERIALS FOR HOWRAH BRIDGE

Bengal Govt.'s Letter To Indian Merchants

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Replying to a letter addressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce regarding the placing of contract with and purchase of materials from Indian Firms for the construction of the new Howrah Bridge, Government of Bengal (Commerce Department) states that Government recognise the desirability of purchasing all stores for public service in such a way as to encourage the development of industries in this country to the utmost possible extent, consistent with economy and efficiency and Government have no doubt that the Commissioners of the new Howrah bridge will give due weight to this policy. provided that additional burden be not thrown on the fund, of which the Commissioners are Trustees.—United Press.

MR. RUSTOMJI DORABJI

the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies wishes to-day to all his Parsi patrons and the entire Zoroastrian community a

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

* * * * * * * *

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Held over for the FESTIVE PATETI WEEK for the SECOND WEEK !

FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
IRENE DUNNE

have captured Bombay in this wonder show!

ROBERTA

The crowds won't let them go!
To-day: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 6.

	Season To date	This week	Season 1934/35	Week 1934	
Total in Sight, (Excluding Linters),	887	278	632	197	bales.
Forward to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding Linters),n	343	43	263	35	"
Exports from U. S. Ports,	287	67	347	84	"
Of which to Japan,	61	7	82	22	"
Of which to China,	—	—	14	—	"
Of which to Great Britain	52	13	62	11	"
Of which to Germany,	40	16	55	6	"
Stock at New York,	—	5	—	57	"
Stock at U. S. Ports,	—	1,301	—	2,470	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns,	—	1,179	—	1,144	"
World's Visible Supply,	—	4,509	—	7,186	"
Of which to American Cotton,	—	3,221	—	5,175	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding Linters),	787	129	781	134	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	577	190	456	137	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/5; Highest Rs. 32/7; Lowest Rs. 32/3/6; Closing Rs. 32/5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/7/3; Highest Rs. 6/7/6; Lowest Rs. 6/6/3; Closing Rs. 6/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/9/3; Lowest Rs. 6/8/9; Closing Rs. 6/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/6; Lowest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/5.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/12/3; Highest Rs. 2/12/6; Lowest Rs. 2/12; Closing Rs. 2/12/2.

TROUBLE IN FRONTIER

Situation In Mohmand Country In Stalemate

SIMLA, Sept. 7

Enquiry regarding the cause of the present communal disturbance in the Hazara District shows that this District has been from the very beginning of British Rule the centre of tension between Muhamedans and Sikhs, though the feeling has been underground. Recently villagers of Battal opposed the raiders and intercepted them on retreat and captured 21 of their men, including one of their leaders, Wali Dad. This annoyed the Allahi tribesmen, who under Roshan Khan, raised a lashkar of 1600 men which were engaged by troops and the Frontier Constabulary on the morning of Aug. 13 in Chattar plains. The raiders withdrew after sustaining 12 casualties.

Latest reports show that the lashkar has dispersed except for small parties. Then another small lashkar of 300 men was raised by Handi Harees and Panari Syeds on the border of Oghi village. Reconnaissance planes were fired on and retaliated. The situation on the border is fully under control.

The situation in Mohmand country is in a stalemate, except for some sniping at night.

PRIVATE FOUND DEAD IN FRONT OF BARRACKS

Soldier Arrested With Service Revolver

MADRAS, September 7.

The barracks in front of Fort Saint George, where the Second Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, is stationed, was the scene of a shooting outrage this morning, the victim being Private Rossiter. It appears that at about 7-30 a.m. a loud report was heard and when soldiers who heard it rushed to see what the matter was, they saw Private Rossiter lying in a pool of blood with a revolver shot wound in the stomach.

The military authorities immediately removed him to the General Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, who was summoned, took his dying declaration. In this connection the Military authorities have arrested another soldier and seized a service revolver from him. Enquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

TASHI LAMA HAS NOT YET ARRIVED IN LHASA

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 7

Reports from Lhasa show Tashi Lama has not yet arrived, so that the British Agent who went to Lhasa to help the settlement between the Tashi Lama and the Regency Council is unable to return yet. The Regent of Tibet is reported to have left to look for portents in a lake to find where the Dalai Lama is going to be reincarnated. It may be mentioned that in international diplomatic usage only two persons in the world are named His Holiness, the Pope at Rome and the Dalai Lama at Lhasa.

Hitler's Chief Resigns Presidentship Of Students' Federation

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Sept. 7.

The States Secretary, Herr Lammers, who is also the Chief of Hitler's Chancellery has resigned the leadership of the Federation of Students' Associations.

CHINA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST OPIUM

Meherally Tells Story Of Foreign Penetration

"During recent years the centre of gravity of international politics has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The main reasons for such a change were the rise of Japan; the revolution in China; the emergence of Soviet Russia and the creation of the Singapore Base which is the controlling centre of three-fourths of the British Empire."

Thus began Mr. Yusuf Meherally, his lecture on "Revolutionary China" delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening. In spite of the heavy rain there was a fairly good number of young men present to hear one of the series of lectures organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Meherally said that some of the greatest contributions to the world by China were the printing press, the gun-powder and the now very famous tea. The speaker then traced the past history of China which had one of the oldest civilisations in the world. One of the Emperors of China had thought of Communism and had decided on introducing Communism in China more than a thousand years ago, while to-day it appeared that Communism was something very new. The speaker referred to the conquest of China by Chengez Khan who, during his time, ruled three-fourths of Asia and Europe.

THE MANCHU CONQUEST

In 1644 the Manchus conquered China and were ruling the country till 1911 when the Chinese revolution and the Manchu rulers were overthrown and a republic established under Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The Manchus were very autocratic said the speaker. He referred to a letter of the Emperor of China to the King of England. In refusing to give trading concessions, the Emperor wrote back pitying the ignorance of the English King and asking him to obey the wishes of the Chinese Emperor in future.

In later years the East India Company began to dump opium into the country, which was responsible for China being called the sleeping nation. In spite of Chinese Government's protests against the dumping of opium in the country the company continued to smuggle in the stuff so much so that in 1820 opium was banned from the country. But the British merchants continued importing the dope to China. In 1820, 20,000 cases of opium were imported while eighteen years after the ban it increased to 38,000 cases.

As the Viceroy in Canton protested against the British import of opium, the difference between Chinese and British resulted in the British occupying of several important ports.

The speaker referred to the art treasures and beautiful buildings in China.

A few years later the Chinese rose in revolt both against the foreigners and the Manchus and the revolution lasted for fourteen years. It was called the Taping revolt. General Gordon of the British Army went to China and crushed the revolution with his army and the King committed suicide. After six years, in 1900 there was the Boxer rebellion not only to dethrone the Manchus, but to drive out all the foreigners. A Society called the Society of Hormonious and Peaceful Feasts. The aims of this society was the murder all foreigners. A few of the foreigners were murdered and this provoked vengeance and eight foreign powers interened and vertually divided a portion of China amongst themselves. China was asked to pay an indemnity of hundred million pounds.

About the time of the Taping revolt, Sun Yat Sen was born of a poor family in Southern China. After studying for a few days in China, he went to his brother in Honolulu, where he entered College. He finished his education there and came back to his native place. He gathered a few youngsters round him and destroyed a temple in his town. This shocked the people and his father sent him to Hong Kong where he studied medicine.

ERA OF SUN YOT SEN

While in Philipines Dr. Sun Yat Sen started a big organisation for the Chinese youth. With several youth round about him he went about organising the Chinese and inculcating in them the spirit of freedom, ten different attempts were made to overthrow the Manchus, but all of them failed. There were countless difficulties to be overcome and Dr. Sun Yat Sen for whose capture there was a reward of one lakh of rupees had several miraculous and hairbreadth escapes. Once while he was in England, the Chinese Embassy people kidnapped him but before he could be sent to China, there was an agitation in the Press and he was released.

The speaker gave a detailed history of how the revolution which was timed to take place on a certain date in 1911 took place a few days earlier due to some accident. At the time the revolution took place Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in America and when he was called back to the country he saw officials in America and Europe and finding that though the different nations were free the people were not happy, decided to have the rule in China on three principles of nationalism; democracy and socialism.

At this stage the speaker concluded the first portion of his lecture and the second part of the lecture will be delivered on Thursday at 6.30 p.m. in the same hall.

SALVAGE WORK IN QUETTA

QUETTA, Sept. 7.

An official communique states that the second block of buildings to be salved will be that lying between St. John Road, Club Road, Bruce Road and Circular Road, containing houses 564 to 650 in ward one. Permits to enter Quetta are being issued to those owners of movable property whose addresses are known and they are requested to reach Quetta between 20th and 21st September and report to the Claims Commissioner as soon as possible on their arrival. Work will begin on Wednesday, 25th September.—A.P.

SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE

'Pindi Conference Decides On Civil Disobedience

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

The Secretary, Muslim Shahidgunj Conference, which concluded at Rawalpindi on 1st September, states that the report that the adoption of Civil Disobedience was postponed is incorrect. He says that the conference unanimously accepted Civil Disobedience as the method of achieving the object and only left the announcement of the date of commencement in the hands of the Dictator who will do so on the Shahidgunj Day, 20th September.—A.P.

CRORE SUBSCRIBED IN 10 MINUTES

Three Banks Take Up Hyderabad Loan

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Sept. 7

A Government notification regarding the 3½ per cent. loan for one crore of rupees just issued says that the loan was opened today at ten in the morning and applications received up to 10-10 have much exceeded the one crore. The loan is therefore, closed..

To prevent disappointment the finance Department has arranged that applications received by the treasuries and banks before the receipt of this notification or telegraphic communication to this effect whichever is earlier, will not be refused.

I understand that the Imperial and Central Bank and a local bank played an important part and succeeded in dividing the purchase of loan certificates among themselves.

COUNCIL AND PRESS

Hardly the public could get a chance for subscribinp to the loan. Though the Legislative Council has been in existence for the last forty years, for the first time the Nizam's Government has agreed to the repeated requests of press representatives to throw open the Council discussions to the press subject to certain conditions.

BENDA VILLAGE INCIDENT

King's Regiment Officers Give Evidence

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 7

Sub-Lieut. Michael George Wells Moran; George Forster, Regimental Sergeant Major, Corporal Thomas Jessop; Bandsman Clarence Carrington; Private Arthur Andrew Vickers and Corporal Harry Williams, all of the King's Regiment, appeared before Mr. E. Snelson, I. C. S., in the Benda Village incident case Wellsmoran is the officer who, with Sub-Lieut. Parsons, was out on the road to Benda village on the evening of the affair, to whom reference has been made. Both the officers said they saw several men about 400 yards off the road, but had no suspicion of anything untoward. They thought that the men were out training for boxing.

Forster related his activities as R.S.M. since the incident was reported to him at 7 o'clock that evening. Questioned by defence Counsel, he flatly denied that any man was refused bedding food or clothes.

SOUVENIR FROM EGYPT

Jessop said that the bayonet was the personal property of Swanson and was a souvenir from Egypt. He saw Swanson returning to the barracks that evening with the bayonet fastened to a stick.

Carrington claimed that the hatchet was his and said everyone used it for chopping wood with or without his permission.

Vickers persuaded Swanson to give the bayonet the night after the affair, rid it and produced it when wanted by the R.S.M. Vickers believed that a rumour was current in the regiment presumably through Guard Burke that Lennin, Byrno, Archbold, Swanson and Blundell were confined without clothes food and bedding.

Williams deposed that on receiving information that the men were going to the village to avenge Kennedy he informed his sergeant and the R.S.M. about 7 in the evening. He was Corporal Guard on two occasions. He stated Dowdal and Burke were brought on the second occasion. He received no bedding instructions. After cross-examination the Court adjourned.—A.P.

SOVIET LAUNCHES BRIGHTER RUSSIA CAMPAIGN

As a consequence of the "Brighter Russia" campaign recently launched by the Soviet Government, Moscow has had its first carnival since the Revolution, when a hundred thousand citizens in masks and fancy dress danced to gay music in the squares and open spaces of the city.

Frisian maidens in their national dress.

Abyssinian girls learning military drill.

A Berlin open-air canteen for industrial workers.

"Skippety Skip" (Photo by P. K. Shah.)

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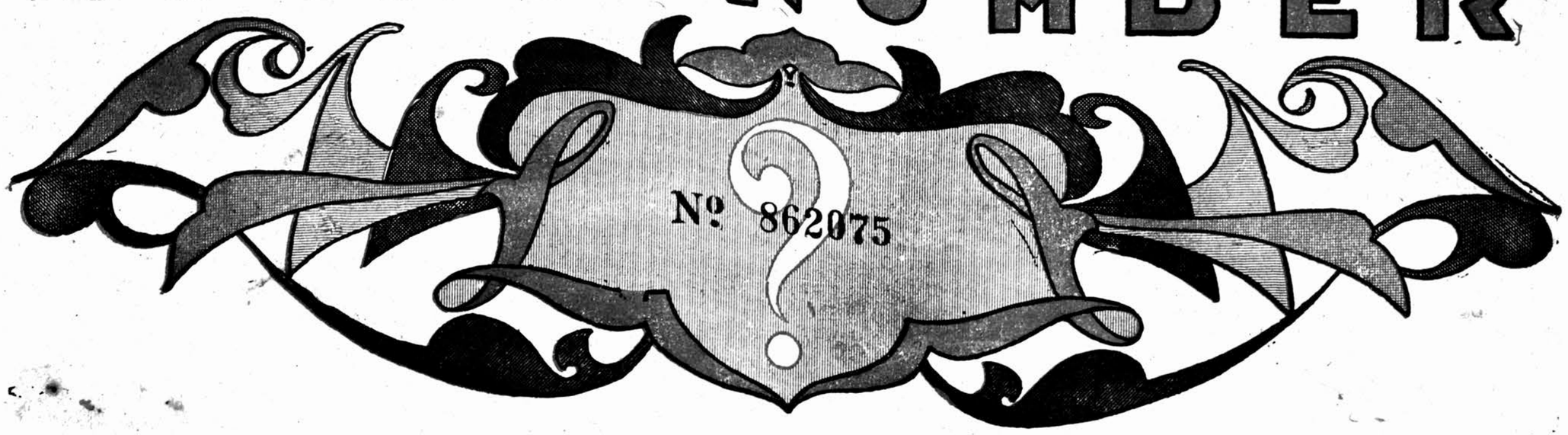
REGD. NO. B. 1065

LUCKY NUMBER

Sunday, September 8, 1935



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